THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIV, No. 14 New York, September 30, 1922 Whole Number 1693

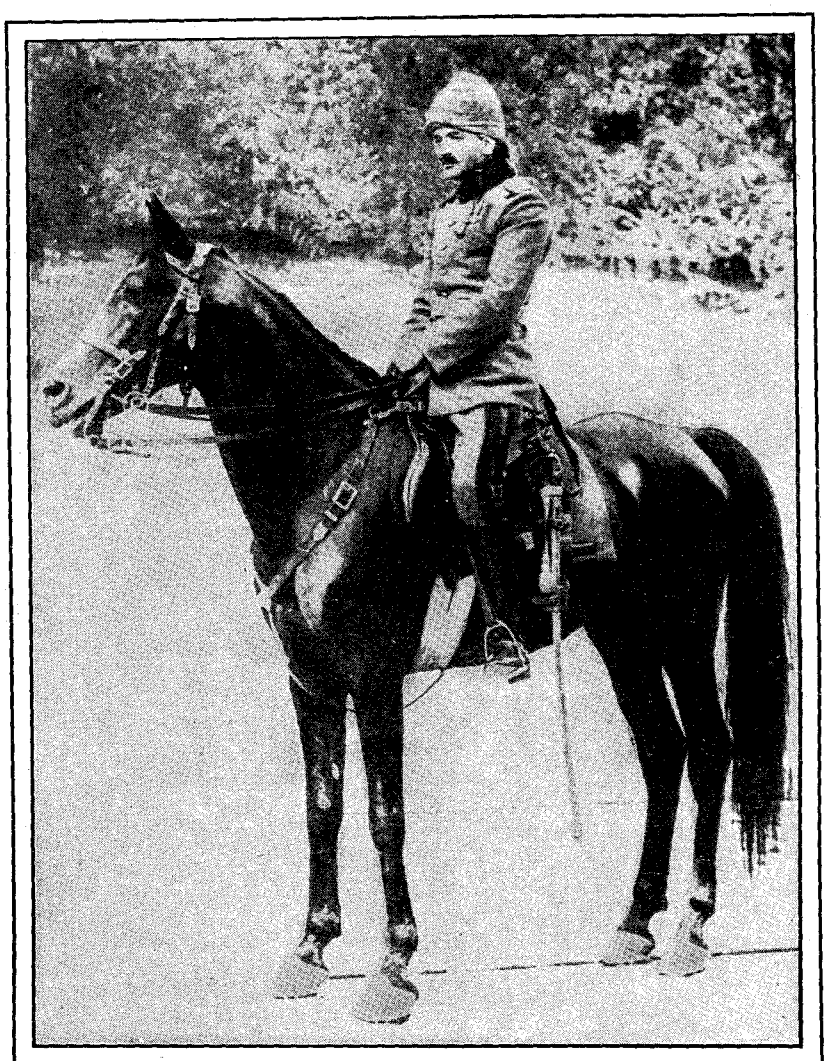
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT THE TURKISH MENACE MEANS TO AMERICA

THE SMOKING RUINS OF SMYRNA, the shallow graves of a thousand slaughtered non-combatants, the call for help from scores of thousands of starving, homeless, war-crazed refugees, the presence of a victorious Turkish host across the Straits from Constantinople, are facts which in themselves compel a searching of hearts by American editors to see whether any of the responsibility for what has happened may lie with America. And while these facts are terrible enough in themselves, there appears behind them, to many an editorial vision, the specters of Islamic "holy wars" against Christendom and a militant alliance of the outcast nations and the yellow races against what we call Western civilization. Our editors' appraisals of American duty and responsibility will be more intelligible after we note their estimates of the gravity of the situation.

The news from Smyrna jarred harshly upon newspaper readers who had noted the statement by the entering Turkish commander that discipline would be kept and civilian life and property held sacred. That the fire started in the Armenian quarter and consumed practically all but the Turkish section of the city; that reports came of pillage and massacre before and during the fire, were sufficient to convince many that the Turk of to-day is, in the words of the St. Louis *Star*, "exactly the same individual he was in the days of Timur"; that "Turks will be Turks," as the New York *Times* put it; that "he is to-day at his worst," to quote the Buffalo *Times*. But while reports from Greek sources and even from neutral eye-witnesses place the blame for the Smyrna holocaust upon the Turks, the Turkish commander blames the retreating Greeks and anti-Turkish residents of Smyrna, and has called for an investigation by the League of Nations. The Springfield *Republican* remembers that "in the fighting since the Greek invasion atrocities have been perpetrated by both sides," and concludes judicially that "it seems on general principles not unlikely that the massacres were a result of the fire and that the cause of the fire may be difficult to determine with certainty." "So far as the Western world is able to judge," remarks the Washington *Star*, "there is little to choose as between the Greeks and Turks."



TURKEY'S MAN ON HORSEBACK.

Mustapna Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalist Army, who has startled Europe with the vision of a new "holy war" of all Islam against Christendom.

But this is more than a little war between Greeks and Turks. "That moving steel-tipped hedge of fire that came down to the Ægean at Smyrna is Europe's warning," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* "damage that can not be repaired has been done the prestige of the white man, and the Christian nations, and the European by this Greek debacle." In fact, writes Mr. William T. Ellis, a close student of the Near East, in the same newspaper, it is no isolated phenomenon, but rather "part of a racial and religious and class unity that of late has been sporadically bursting into flame all over Asia and in northern Africa and eastern Europe as well." Russian support of the Turkish Nationalist cause has been affirmed again and again in official pronouncements from Moscow. We are reminded by the Milwaukee *Leader* that the Red Army has been victorious in Turkestan and north Persia and that "Soviet Russia is on friendly terms not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

only with the Kemalists, Persians and central Asiatics, but also with the German Republic." Should these nations act together and "should the yellow races effect an alliance to include Turkey, India, Japan, and China, the white men would face a situation that might well result in their extinction," says a writer in the New York *Call*.

A SHOCKING COMEBACK.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

Once upon a time, after a defeat at the hands of allied Christian armies, a Turkish Sultan ordered this prayer to be recited at sunset in every mosque in the Ottoman Empire: "May the Angel of Discord, who has always been our ally, come again to our aid and confound our enemies." So notes one newspaper writer on the present situation. It was European jealousy, we read in the *Army and Navy Journal*, that first "planted the banner of the Crescent on the towers of St. Sophia; it was European jealousy that kept it floating there for half a thousand years; and it is the same European jealousy that has created the situation to-day." There is wide agreement on the part of the American press that Allied discords and jealousies are fundamentally responsible for the Turkish triumphs and the menace of a new world war. When the war was over, writes Mr. Ellis in another Philadelphia *Public Ledger* article, the Allies had Turkey "flat on its back, ready for any punishment." But instead of proceeding to carry out the sentence, the executioners began to squabble among themselves. "Details need not be rehearsed."

"France and Italy were accusing Great Britain of grabbing the best of everything for herself, including the Bagdad Railway. Great Britain and France accused Italy of secretly making common cause with the Turks against them, and even of supplying arms to the Nationalists, when later the Ottoman politicians had awakened to the fact that their old way of escape, the jealousy of European nations, was not closed to them. Italy and Britain accused France of the unfair seizure of the tangible spoils of war, and of first creating an Armenian Army in Cilicia, and later of disarming and abandoning it to its fate."

Italy, continues this authority, was secretly planning an expedition to take Smyrna:

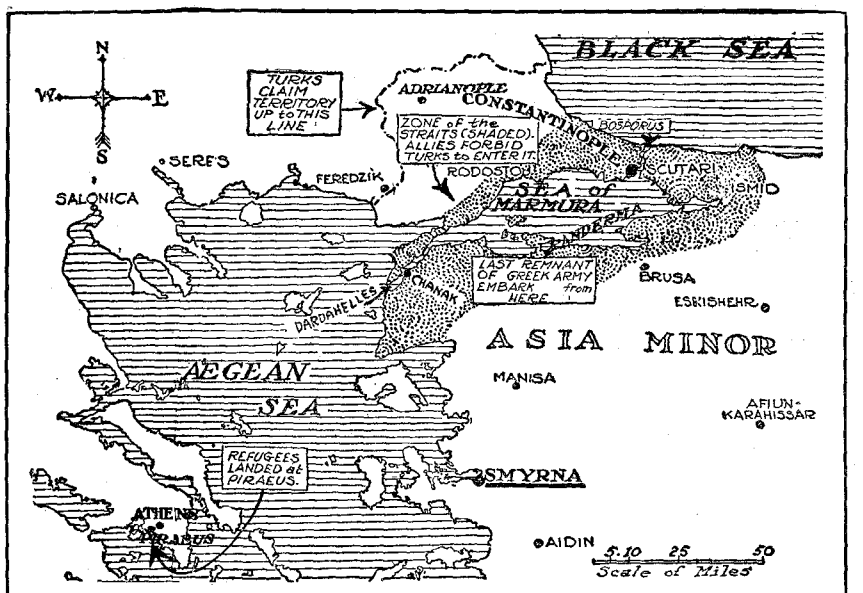
"Neither France nor Great Britain desired this; therefore the latter, quick in expedients and in action, hurriedly sent a Greek force to Smyrna, since the Greeks were under British direction. There was no spot on earth, save Constantinople itself, that Greeks would rather seize than Smyrna; so on one historic day in March, 1919, the Greek troops landed under the eyes of the British warships."

The blood of the dead in Smyrna, declares the New York *World*, "is on the hands of the rival imperialists of Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay," for London and Paris "used the Greeks and the Turks to do the fighting for them, and the Christians of Asia Minor to do the dying for them." When it says that "Great Britain, France and Italy should all put on the garb of hearty repentance, and France most of all," the Detroit *Free Press* speaks for a number of its contemporaries who find it very difficult to justify French support of the Turkish Nationalist cause.

So much for the responsibility for what has happened. Hindsight being easier than foresight, every one is less ready with advice as to the next move. The short and simple counsel, "Keep the Turk out of Europe," uttered by the New York *Herald*, forms the text of several editorials. The New York *Journal of Commerce* expands it as follows:

"First of all, so long as the Turks are in Europe, there can be no guaranty of any European peace. Secondly, the Armenians and other Christian populations must be directly and strongly protected against absolute extermination. Finally, whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the Turks in an economic and institutional sense, eventually they must forever be wiped off the map as a political and military power."

Whether or not the Sultan resides in Constantinople, no Turkish Army should be permitted in Europe or within striking distance of the Straits, thinks the New York *World*. The Straits



From the New York "World."

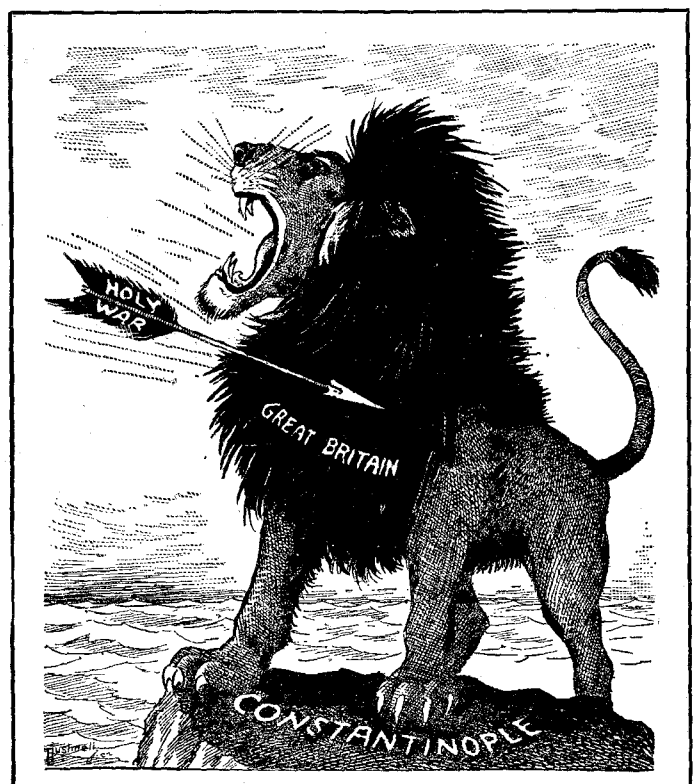
WHERE A NEW WORLD WAR MIGHT BEGIN.

Showing Smyrna, taken by the Turks from the Greeks, and later destroyed by fire, the neutral zone around the Straits separating Europe and Asia, and the approaches to Constantinople. The British hold the Straits.

might be policed by a disinterested neutral like Switzerland, or a Scandinavian country, acting under a mandate from the League of Nations. And the city of Constantinople, it adds, being "the one supreme example of a city international,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not only in the racial medley of its people, but in its necessary functions" as a port and market for a score of nations, should be governed by the League of Nations. Indeed, "there is no other fit authority to hold the Straits."



THE TURKISH CRESCENT'S CHALLENGE.

—Bushnell in *Il Popolo* (New York)

The situation in the Near East, "which is so largely attributable to the Allies' peculiar brand of diplomacy," drives home to the American people, so the Washington *Post* is convinced, "realization of the wisdom of the Harding Administration in steering clear of participation in such muddling, and of the great service rendered the nation by the Republican Party in Congress in preventing entanglement under the Wilson régime." Continues this journal, which is generally thought to reflect Administration sentiment:

"While America may be sympathetic with European nations involved in the Near East tangle, it correctly rates their troubles as largely of their own making. While the Administration is deeply concerned for American nationals and interests menaced by the advance of Turkish Nationalists, and for suffering victims of war that the Kemalists are waging against Greece, it is not disposed, for that reason, to rush into this imbroglio. It is determined to go as far as may be necessary to protect American nationals and interests in that arena, but it is also determined not to become enmeshed in the Near East snarl in so doing."

That we are not "officially mixed up in the mess" is a source of congratulation to the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Detroit *Free Press*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, New York *American*, and Austin *Statesman*. If we were in the League and occupying Armenia under a mandate, says the New York *Daily News*—

"An American army would be there, costing at least $250,000,000 a year. It would be surrounded by hostile Turkish, English and French troops, all hating us to beat the band. And in a year or two even the Armenians would hate us."

On the other hand, it seems an anomaly to the Milwaukee *Journal* that "we, the most peaceful nation in the world, are actually doing little or nothing to maintain peace." We are only "preparing to stand on the side lines," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, a policy of isolation which wins the scorn of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, the latter calling it "a policy which has no larger vision than profits for makers of things and money changers." Indeed, it seems to the Newark *News* and New York *Journal of Commerce* that "American aloofness is largely responsible" for the diplomatic situation leading to the new Turk menace.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, maintains that it is the duty of the Christian nations to restrain the victorious Turk. It seems to the New York *Times* that Dr. Barton of the Near East Relief and the American Board of Foreign Missions is correct when he writes Senator Lodge: "We can not hold aloof now." President Harding, thinks the New York paper, could well send an Ambassador to join in the European conference having to do with the fate of Turkey, just as President Roosevelt sent an Ambassador to the Algeciras conference. To-day, points out the *Times*, "we have thousands of Americans along with American, institutions long established in the Turkish Empire, brought into acute peril." And so—

"Certain steps are not only permitted but imperative. The most stringent orders should be sent to the commanders of our warships in Turkish waters to do their utmost to make the lives of Americans secure. No measure to this end ought to be omitted. In the crash of governments and the letting loose of barbarous passions, there is no need to pay too nice attention to questions of jurisdiction and authority.

"Something can properly be done, too, in the way of proclaiming a governmental policy. We are called upon for unlimited relief. We shall respond, but are entitled to do so with conditions. Just as we might make the cancellation of war debts a means of forcing disarmament and diminishing the probabilties of war, so we could accompany our promises of aid for the starving and homeless with demands for a cessation of the madness which causes the suffering."

Copyrighted 1922, by the New York "Tribune." Inc.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO

When a fellow that is called out at first insists on stealing home?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DEATH OF THE BONUS BILL

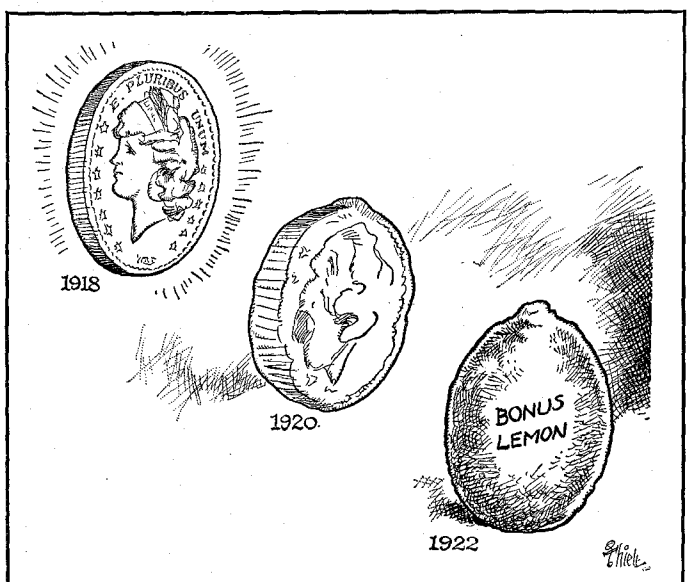
ONE OF THE CARTOONS on the President's veto of the soldiers' bonus bill depicts Mr. Harding in front of the United States Treasury with a smoking shotgun in his hands, and "Bonus Bill," considerably peppered, running off like a boy who has been caught stealing watermelons. "Driven Off At Last," is the caption. For President Harding's "scratch of the pen" is interpreted by many Washington correspondents, keen political observers, to mean that no bonus measure can pass during his Administration. The President's stand, notes Louis Seibold, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is that Government gratuities to able-bodied ex-service men are patriotically unsound and economically disastrous. "Originally a bonus supporter, the President is now classed as anti-bonus," according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*.

The original bonus bill, minus the Simmons amendment providing for the use of interest of the Allied war debt to meet the payments, and the McNary land reclamation scheme, both of which had been eliminated in a conference agreement between the Senate and House, was adopted by the Senate on September 15. On September 19 the President vetoed the bill, and on the next day the House voted 258 to 54 to override the veto. The Senate, however, upheld the President, with three votes to spare. In a message to the House of Representatives explaining his position Mr. Harding said in part:

"To add one-sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is builded and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so. . . .

"To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purposes of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare. . . .

"The simple truth is that this bill proposes a Government



EVOLUTION OF A "PATRIOTIC" DOLLAR.

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

obligation of more than four billions without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure which the executive branch of the Government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems, and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies."

"It was not easy for the President to veto the bonus bill, despite the fact that Congress had given him little chance to do otherwise," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "for the November elections are at hand." As the *Ledger* reminds us:

"To veto it, no matter what reasons he gave, has meant that the President has been forced to ignore, for the time being

EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

at least, certain pledges made by men of his party and half-pledges made by himself.

"It took a high and stubborn courage to hold out against the intercessions and pressures of the bonus-hunters. The President has met the acid test."

This is the view of dozens of newspapers, Republican and Democratic, including the New York *Evening Post*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the New York *World*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the New York *Herald*, the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer*, the New York *Tribune*, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the Kansas City *Star*, and the Indianapolis *News*.

There are still a few faithful bonus defenders, however, such as the Chicago *Tribune* and the Hearst newspapers. "The total paid the soldiers would be a small fraction of the profits earned by American corporations in a war that produced among us several thousand new millionaires," remarks the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, one of the Hearst group.

"It is the established principle of this country to give soldiers bonuses," maintains William R. Hearst, in a New York *American* interview. "Even so distinguished a soldier and patriot as George Washington received a large bonus for his services during the Revolutionary War, and did not hesitate to accept it. Moreover, England and France and most of the Allies have paid their soldiers bonuses, and have paid them out of OUR money."

Even tho President Harding refused to sanction the bonus bill, "a future President will sign it," predicts the Chicago *Tribune*, "for it is an obligation which can not be escaped." "If official Washington wanted to," avers this stanch Republican paper, "it could pay the bonus by reducing by two-fifths the Government employees in Washington." And the *Tribune* goes on:

"We know that the country is able to pay this debt. It has paid equal debts to ship builders, airplane builders, and profiteering war contractors since the Armistice, and at the same time has retired hundreds of millions of dollars worth of war bonds in advance of maturity. Our economic condition is fundamentally sound and increasingly prosperous. We can afford to pay this debt to the soldiers; we can not afford not to do so."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STEPS TO MEET THE COAL SHORTAGE

THE SERIOUSNESS of the coal situation may be visualized by presenting two facts: The coal mines, anthracite and bituminous, have produced, since the first of the year, 70,030,000 tons less than in the same period of 1921. And the tons which have been mined, together with the supply usually held as a reserve at the wholesale or distributing centers, have been used. The records of the Geological Survey show that "the output of anthracite this year is 22,255,000 tons, against 64,285,000 tons for the corresponding months of 1921"—a shortage of 42,030,000 tons, or 36 per cent. *Coal Age* (N. Y.) estimates the bituminous shortage to be around 28,000,000 tons. But the output of the bituminous mines, which are widely distributed, runs over a half billion tons annually. So the year's shortage of soft coal is between 5 and 6 per cent. The graver situation is, accordingly, in the anthracite consuming territory.

The coal-bins in the homes and in the factories, save in rare exceptions, are either empty or have but a few days' supply, and they must be replenished, in the face of coming winter, from coal that is yet to be mined. "In every situation such as this," says Secretary Hoover, "there are social considerations which absolutely override the economic. The Government can not permit the distribution of coal this winter on a highest-bidder basis. That condition during the present emergency is an impossible social conception." Then, too, says the Washington *Star*, pointedly, "the man with a big factory can shut down the works in the event of a coal shortage, but the family depending on a cook stove does not find the solution of the problem so easy."

"Transportation, rather than the ability of the mines to bring the coal above ground," the New York *Journal of Commerce* holds, "is the crux of the problem." A correspondent of the New York *Times* declares that "if there is to be relief for both the coal-bins and the minds of the consumers before the snow flies, there must be a willingness on the part of all to take but a small part of the supply as it is mined." And there was a meeting in Washington on September 14, held at the Department of Commerce, "attended by representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Railway Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National

HAVE YOU BEEN DOWN TO THE CELLAR YET, BOYS?
I HAVE SOME STUFF IN HERE THAT I PRIZE VERY HIGHLY, AND BELIEVE ME IT'S HARD TO GET THESE DAYS
MY WINTER'S SUPPLY OF COAL

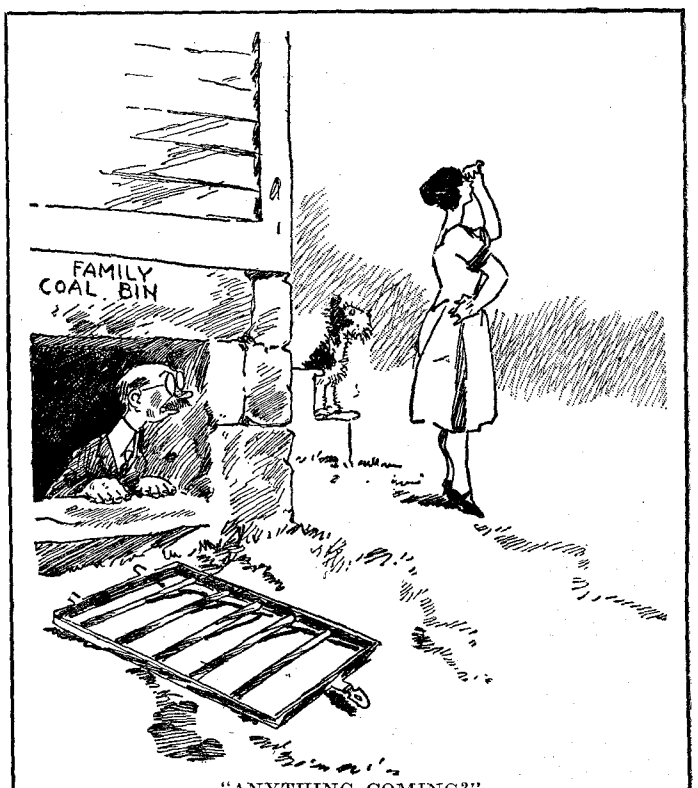
Copyrighted by *The American Banker*.

SOME CELLARS ARE ONLY BASEMENTS.

—Kettner in *The American Banker*.

Association of Purchasing Agents, the Public Utilities Association, the Department of the Interior and the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt measures of cooperation to facilitate distribution." The conference voted—

"to organize voluntary campaigns for three major purposes: To induce manufacturers, utility corporations and buyers generally not to purchase coal beyond their day-to-day needs until the flow of coal becomes more normal; to persuade holders of coal contracts not to call for delivery beyond their daily needs, and to expedite the movement of coal in every possible way. It was decided to organize special committees under the leader-



"ANYTHING COMING?"

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

ship of the United States Chamber of Commerce to carry out these purposes."

The United States Chamber of Commerce undertook the task assigned, and according to the New York *Tribune* it has "asked the industries throughout the United States to lend their assistance in the following definite acts:

"The confining of purchases of coal as closely to current needs as safety permits.

"The suspending of accumulation of advance stocks of coal until the present emergency pressure on production is relieved. This particularly applies to persons having low-priced contracts and who are, therefore, under no price pressure to withhold immediate delivery.

"The unloading of coal-cars immediately and their return to service.

"The prompt furnishing of material required for new railroad equipment or repairs."

At the same time the Chamber is asking local commercial bodies as a part of the program to aid in the following steps:

"Through administrative staffs, or by special committee, to see that every industry in the local chamber's territory is asked to do the things requested in the letter sent direct to industries.

"To follow this up by personal conferences with the directors of local industries, particularly the request not to accumulate reserve stocks under present conditions at the expense of supplies which otherwise would be reassuring to others in actual need of fuel.

"To secure local information as to the range of price for various kinds and qualities of fuel for the guidance of the members of the local organizations.

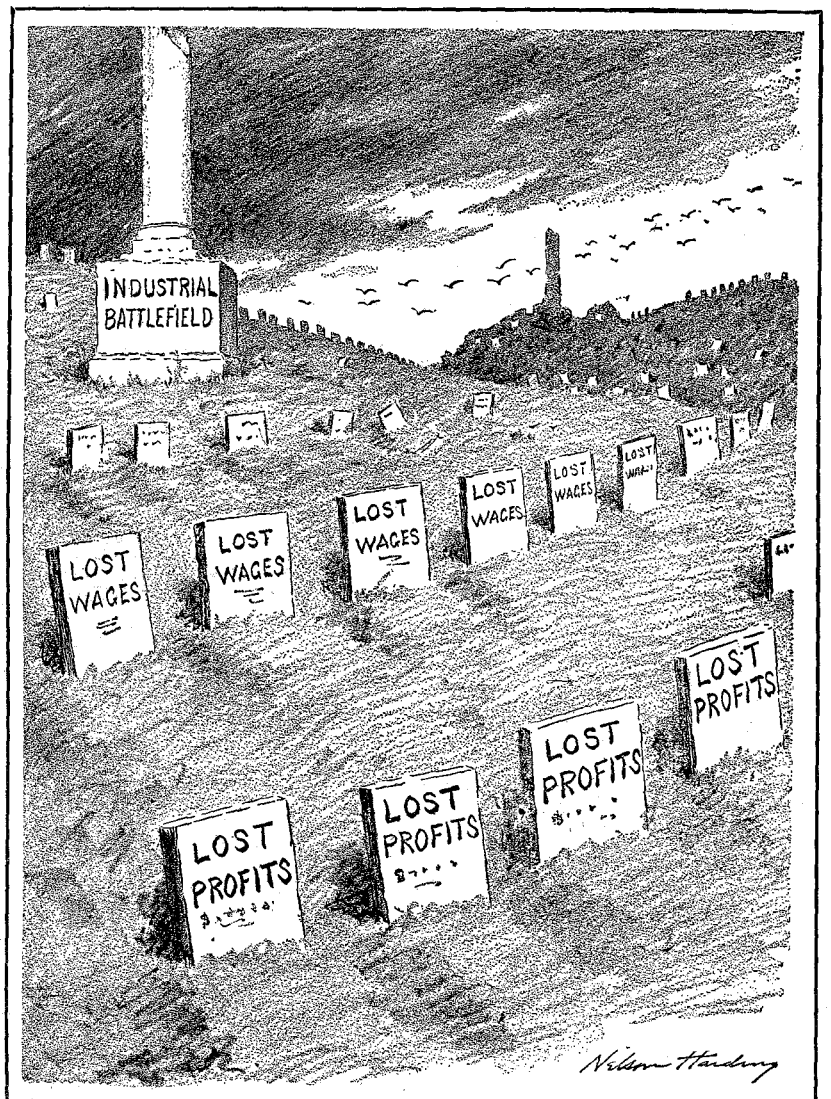
"To hold conferences with local wholesale and retail coal handlers, enlisting them in the cause of fair-trade margins.

"If necessary, in case of local scarcity, to encourage the householder's use of unaccustomed grades, sizes or qualities of coal, or even of substitutes."

The two States that have adapted "drastic legislation" as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a result of the coal strike are New York and Ohio. William H. Woodin was appointed New York State Fuel Administrator under the law passed in an extraordinary session of the legislature, and he has appointed a number of district administrators. His first act was to "direct coal dealers to deliver to no customer more than two weeks' supply of the domestic sizes of anthracite." On the subject of prices, Mr. Woodin explained that since there are no mines in New York State he has no control whatever over prices at the mine. His power is limited to fixing the margin of profit for the dealers within the State.



THE WASTE OF WAR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The ultimate consumer," the New York *World* thinks,

"may be lucky if he gets off with no more than this added tax. If the miners, who have won a victory in retaining their war-time wage-scale, were able to collect for months lost when they were not mining coal, and the railroad companies for idle cars and costly overhead when they were not carrying coal to tide-water, and if the jobbers and retailers could make the public pay for the long vacation they have had, there would be some point in calling coal 'black diamonds.'"

"The spasm thrown by legislators with a view to harass and hamper the coal industry seems to have passed its peak," claims the *Coal Trade Bulletin*, and it adds,

"Why coal should be singled out for such action at this time is one of the things that does not appear clearly. Other commodities, none the less vital than coal, have been profiteered in to such an extent that any alleged profiteering of the coal man is but a molehill compared to a mountain."

HARD TIMES STRIKES OUT

THE THREE STRIKES in the coal, railroad, and textile industries being over and gone, an inning of prosperity is now looked for. Some, however, have their doubts. Is the revival, as the cautious Newark *News* suggests, a "wave of 'secondary inflation'" such as produced the long-to-be-remembered buyers' strike of 1920? Perhaps a hundred leading newspapers the country over believe that "the last big obstacle in the way of returning prosperity is removed by the settlement of the railroad strike," as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* puts it, but before this revival can be brought about, we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the production of both hard and soft coal must climb considerably above normal, and railroad equipment that got out of repair during the strike of the shopmen must again be put in running order. Many editors point to increases in wages in the steel and building construction industries as a sign of returning prosperity, but to the builder, it is pointed out, these two increases mean higher construction costs, and these are sure to be reflected in still higher rents. "Temporary prosperity is inevitable," writes Glenn W. Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce;* "it is always the result of advancing wages and advancing prices, regardless of whether these appreciations are healthy or not."

The great majority of newspaper opinion, however, is to the effect that the upswing which has been noted since the middle of September is of a healthy sort. To the Atlanta *Constitution* the agreement between the striking shopmen and 50 per cent. of the country's leading railroads, together with the settlement of the coal strikes, "means that the railroads will be taxed to their utmost capacity this winter; that there will be a general revival in all lines of commerce and industry—shops, mines, factories, and wholesale and retail businesses throughout the country. Moreover, the restoration of peace in these essential industries means more to the general prosperity of the country than anything that has happened since the termination of the World War."

When we plunge into the stack of optimistic editorials on the country's future we find in *Dun's Review* (New York) that for the first time in six months failures for the week ending September 15 were less than the figure for the corresponding period a year ago, and that there was also a substantial increase in both production and sales of automobiles. Reports of new iron and steel furnaces being blown in are furnished by the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, which also informs us that the unfilled tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation shows the largest amount of orders on hand since March, 1921. The total amount of freight being carried by the railroads compares quite favorably with the largest amounts in the history of the country, notes F. Schneider, Jr., in the New York *Evening Post*. In fact, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the railroads have in sight, probably for a long time, a prospect of larger business than they can handle." To prevent freight congestion, therefore, practically all of the railroads which signed the agreement with the striking shopmen plan to inaugurate a 24-hour day in order to get equipment back to normal in the least possible time.

Steel being recognized as a business barometer, it is significant to the Buffalo *Times* that the shipments of ore down the Great Lakes from the mines are much larger than during the corresponding period a year ago. As the *Times* remarks, "this means

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

production, work, and wages, for steel men would not be building up their stocks of ore unless they were sure they will need them next winter." Still other signs of prosperity visible to the Philadelphia *Record* follow:

"Bank clearings last week were 11 per cent. above the previous week and 12 per cent. better than a year ago. Coal is beginning to move. The railways feel this and other increases in traffic. Sales of shares on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded 1,000,000 on each of four days last week. The demand for sole leather is increasing. In the first seven months of the year the railway companies ordered 25,763 more freight cars than they did in the same part of 1921.

"The reemployment of men who have been on strike for months, and the increased employment in many industries will add much to the purchasing capacity of the public, and it is noticeable that several industrial concerns in this vicinity and in New England which have not been directly affected by the strikes are offering wage advances. Prospects in the South are improved by higher prices for cotton, and news is encouraging from all sections of the country."

"If the 1922 cotton crop reaches 11,000,000 bales, it will sell, at present prices, for more than $1,000,000,000 in cash to the growers, which will in turn be expended by them for various things," points out *Cotton News*, of Lexington, S. C. Other Southern papers, including the Atlanta *Journal* and the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, agree that despite certain disturbing factors, the industrial and business prospect appears better than in many years. A particularly encouraging sign to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* is the announcement by the Department of Agriculture that the farm crops this year will be worth $1,250,000,000 more than last year. Says this paper:

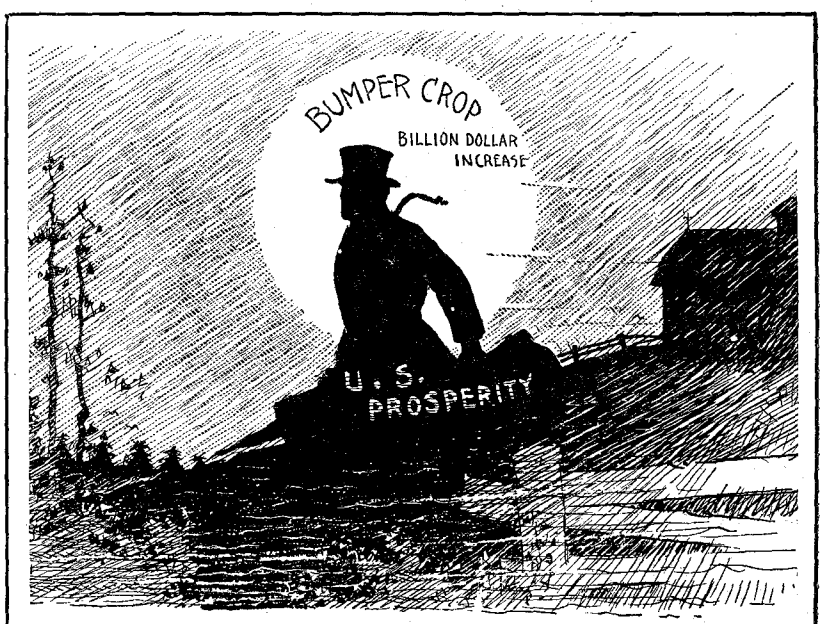
"The corn crop will be worth $495,000,000 more than last year; the cotton crop, $389,000,000; the oat crop, $83,000,000; the apple crop, $64,000,000, and the peach crop $35,000,000. Virtually every crop, except wheat, rye and peanuts, will be worth more than a year ago.

"The proceeds from the good crops this year will have a stimulating effect upon all kinds of business. Those farmers who did not pay off their mortgages during the period of high prices while the war was going on will pay them off this year. This will release money for use in other forms of investment. The farmers will buy more clothing and more talking-machines and more automobiles and more books and more carpets and more furniture. They will enlarge their buildings or rebuild those that need it.

"The money which they disburse will circulate throughout the whole nation. It will reach every manufacturing plant in the country, where much of it will be paid out in wages to the dwellers in the large towns. It will go to the railroad companies in fares paid to carry the farmers to the cities, where they will pay the hotels for their lodging and the restaurants for their food and the amusement places for their tickets and the retail merchants for the various luxuries which they can find only in the big cities."

No less an authority than Secretary of Commerce Hoover said recently that "we will probably not be on such a high plane of business during the next six months as we would have been had the coal and railroad strikes not taken place, but we will undoubtedly be on a much higher plane than that of last year." And in the words of Secretary of Labor Davis, the settlement of the railroad strike paves the way for "the greatest economic revival this country has ever known." Postmaster-General Work's figures on postal receipts—an 8 per cent. increase—is also an indication of increased business. Even shipping is on the up-grade, after two years of depression, writes David S. Kennedy, in the New York *Tribune*. But, while building is "booming" at present, "close observers predict that in view of increasing costs there will be a sharp curtailment when projects now under way are completed," we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It is in this industry that the shortage of skilled labor is mainly being felt, it is said. Our immigration laws and the World War, according to *Moody's Investors Service*, are responsible for a shortage of 1,300,000 common laborers. "And this shortage probably foreshadows an increase of 40 or 50 per cent. in the common labor wage scales of leading industries," believes this economic authority, therefore "we must resign ourselves to much higher costs of production and operating expenses in all industries" because of this shortage.

There is relatively little unemployment in the country at present, finds the New York *Tribune* in a survey of twenty of the largest cities, while to the Industrial Conference Board (New York) still another sign of returning prosperity is "the resumption of payment of dividends by a large number of manufacturing companies." "Industry, particularly in iron and steel and in New England cotton manufacturing, has gone ahead with more confidence within the past two weeks," reports *Bradstreet's* (New York), and the Cleveland Trust Company explains in its bulletin of September 15:



EASY TO SEE AGAINST THIS MOON.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"Business recovery has now been definitely under way for one year. It has been retarded, but not stopt, by the coal and railroad strikes, for its momentum has been too great to be seriously checked by even these widely effective disturbances in two of our truly fundamental industries.

"There have been five great factors in the process of business recovery. The first was the working off of the accumulated stocks of high-priced goods left on the hands of producers and dealers when prices collapsed in 1920. This has been greatly stimulated in recent months by rising prices and increased purchasing power resulting from expanding payrolls. The second factor was the abundant supply of funds that became available after prices dropt and interest rates fell.

"The third stimulating influence was the great building boom which is still under way, creating new high records in the construction industry and rapidly cutting down the building shortage left as a result of the war years.

"The fourth of these constructive factors was the unprecedented and unexpected activity in the automobile industry. The fifth is just now becoming actively effective. It is the abundant crops of the present season, already partly harvested, and promising to increase greatly the purchasing power of the agricultural sections of the country."

The railroad strike is in the past, as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks. But the Brooklyn *Eagle* can not refrain from reminding us that both the coal strike and the railroad strike were costly affairs: "No one has gained anything. Workers have lost;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

employers have lost; the public has lost; and the Government has lost that which it can not afford to lose—prestige." "And it must remain so," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "until something better than the strike and lockout is devised to settle these periodical disturbances."

NO BREATH OF RUM IN THE FORD WORKS

"QUIT LIQUOR OR QUIT YOUR JOB," the latest edict of Henry Ford to his 70,000 Detroit workers, once more brings the question of personal liberty into the editorial limelight. And aside from a few writers who treat the Ford ultimatum in a facetious manner, editors in general agree with Mr. Ford that a worker's efficiency is considerably lessened by indulgence in liquor, and that as one of the largest employers of labor Mr. Ford is justified in issuing such a drastic order. Reports have it that on several occasions men have gone crazy in the Ford plant from bootleg or homemade drinks and started to run amuck. If they had not been seized in time, tragic results might have followed. The Rochester *Post-Express*, therefore, "indorses the motor-car manufacturer in this ruling; he is clearly within his rights." As this paper sees it, "if Mr. Ford wishes to employ men who do not touch liquor, it is his privilege to employ them, and those who wish to drink liquor can seek jobs under some other employer. That is their privilege." Certainly there seems to be no room for them in the Ford organization, for according to the announcement—

CHECKING IN AT THE FORD PLANT.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

"From now on it will cost a man his job, without any excuse or appeal being considered, to have the odor of beer, wine or liquor on his breath, or to have any of these intoxicants on his person or in his home."

"The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the fundamental laws of this country. It was meant to be enforced. Politics has interferred with enforcement of this law, but so far as our organization is concerned it is going to be enforced to the letter."

"What puzzles the earnest student of hooch economics," writes Joseph van Raalte in the New York *World*, "is how Edsel's pa expects a drinker on the $6 a day minimum wage to obtain enough *eau de Volstead* to furnish a scent. Then there is the possibility that the 70,000 workers will start a backfire of garlic." Still another writer suggests that it would be unfair to the worker to compel him to abstain while the Ford plant remains closed by a coal shortage. In the main, however, editors treat the matter seriously enough. "When it is considered that Detroit is the bootleggers' paradise, and that the system in the Ford factories can be easily disarranged by a man affected by the vile stuff being peddled about," it seems to the Rochester *Herald* that "Mr. Ford's warning is fully justified." Says the Grand Rapids *Press:*

"Mr. Ford's incentive is economic. He has a right to hire and fire his men according to standards of efficiency, and this right necessarily gives him a paternalistic interest in the habits of employees. Thousands of other manufacturers and employers of men throughout the United States have a similar opinion of the effect of liquor on output, tho unfortunately some of them are not as rigorous in setting a personal example."

This would seem to place the Ford announcement on a dollars-and-cents plane, but *The American Issue*, of Westerville, O., official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, declares that "Mr. Ford is acting not only for his own interest, but for the interest of his men." For, maintains this "dry" weekly:

"It has been demonstrated that Prohibition has brought manifold blessings to the workingmen, evidenced in better living conditions, better health, and increased savings accounts. Mr. Ford is also actuated by patriotic motives, as his reference to the 18th Amendment shows. He is, therefore, aiding and supporting the Government in its fight against those who would violate the Constitution. He is obeying the spirit, as well as the letter of the law. He sets a fine example to other manufacturers and business men in these days when there is a tendency to treat the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Law with contempt. For under the Ford ruling no man can be an employee of the manufacturer and a patron of the bootlegger."

Henry Ford "has found the efficiency of his plant injured by drunken men." Consequently, observes the Washington *Herald*, "he determined upon action which will be drastic and merciless." And this newspaper holds the manufacturer to be fully justified in so acting, for the reason that:

"John Barleycorn can not be dealt with as a gentleman. He must be dealt with as a rattlesnake."

Mr. Ford's stand is also approved by the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore. Moreover, tartly remarks this periodical, perhaps with a recent nation-wide poll in mind, "Mr. Ford does not have to take public polls to ascertain whether the law or bootleggers should govern in America." We read on:

"They say that Henry Ford is 'queer.' He does 'queer' things. Nevertheless the time is coming in this country when breaking of the law, whether by bootlegger or murderer, will land the culprit behind the bars, where he belongs. Respectability, to its shame, has played with fire on enforcement of the liquor laws. But the still, small voice of conscience is beginning to operate. The common sense of industrial leaders is showing them that leaders in business can not violate fundamental law and expect their employers to do otherwise."

But the authority of Mr. Ford or any other manufacturer must end somewhere, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Star*, which maintains that—

"Henry Ford is justified in dismissing any or all of his employees for being drunk on their jobs. He is justified in feeling indignant at the failure of the Government agents to prevent illicit traffic in liquor adjacent to his factories. He may even have the right to dispense with employees who offend him with alcoholic breath. But he has no right to peer into their homes to see whether or not they have liquor stored there."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

A CONSERVATIVE is one who has his.—*Sharon Herald.*

MR. FORD may shut down, but never up.—*Roanoke World-News.*

WE should like to know what General Sherman would have said about peace.—*New York Tribune.*

A CONTEMPORARY correspondent asks when fish bite best. The answer is, "Later on."—*Punch (London).*

WHEN a man sits down to wait for his ship to come in, it usually turns out to be a receivership.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

BERLIN should exercise self-control by adopting this motto, "All the money that's fit to print."—*The American Banker.*

THE best way to handle Turkish atrocities is to use a very long amber holder so you can't smell them so well.—*Greenville News.*

APPARENTLY the Irish can lick everybody but the Irish.—*New York Tribune.*

THE man looking for trouble doesn't have to take out a search warrant.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE only part of the nation's food supply raised by the middleman is the price.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE minority often proves to be the majority, because it turns out and votes. — *New York Evening Mail.*

THE KAISER wants to die in Germany. If we were sure that he'd carry out his part of the agreement, it might be arranged.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

WHEN you see a "dry" enforcement officer approaching Jones's house it's a sign that Jones is either going to lose his liquor or replenish his stock. — *Nashville Tennessean.*

THE CANDIDATE: "Oh, that there were two of me!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"SEE Naples and die" runs the proverb. The same thing is true of a bootleg joint.—*New York Tribune.*

PROFESSOR Sir Arthur Keith denies that a large head indicates brains. In many cases it merely signifies that the owner won the war. —*Punch.*

RUDYARD KIPLING now fully appreciates the truth of his own line: "The female of the species is more deadly than the male." —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ONE reason why public opinion of the Volstead Act is hard to gage is that a "wet" wants liquor so much more vehemently than a "dry" does not.—*Boston Herald.*

BERLIN says that Germany is fully occupied in trying to pay her war debts. And the worst of it is that she will be occupied if she doesn't try to pay them.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A NEW YORK paper is informed that, having tired of politics, Paderewski will return to the concert platform next winter. What a pity so few of our own politicians are musical! —*Punch.*

THE Episcopalian bishops have voted to drop from the marriage service the word "obey," which will affect the percentage of mental reservations more than it will the sum total of obedience.—*New York Tribune.*

IT is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George will be paid at the rate of ten shillings a word. A political opponent is said to have offered to tell him one or two words that would be well worth the money.—*Punch.*

As goes Maine, so goes—Maine.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE race to the crossing often is a dead heat.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

"CONGRESSMEN Plan Trip to Yap." It should be a great home-coming.—*Debs Magazine.*

THERE seems to be a general impression in Germany that losing the war was quite a mistake.—*New York Tribune.*

YOU wouldn't expect humor in a dictionary, but it defines "allies" as persons or states united.—*Mitchell Republican.*

THE behavior of some unusually smart children indicates that they seldom smart in the right place.—*Wichita Falls Record.*

UNTIL the emergency is past, Congress might arrange to let us have a little coal on a doctor's prescription.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE Near East seems to be getting closer all the time.—*Indianapolis Star.*

CONSTANTINE'S mistake was in not stopping the Turks with an injunction.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Republicans appear to have been successful in the Encyclopedia Britannica.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WE read in a morning paper that the coal strike is unpopular in the country. Naturally. A strike is never a hit.—*New York Tribune.*

POSSIBLY the Germans developed all this "glider" skill by four years' experience in gliding out of their promises to pay.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN one column of a New York daily is advice to burn coke and in another column is the news that there will be none to burn. That's what we call rubbing salt in the wound.—*New York Call.*

IN computing bootlegging profits, those of the undertaker must not be overlooked.—*Marion Star.*

A GERMAN mark hasn't much self-respect until it gets into some cash drawer with a lot of Russian rubles.—*New York American.*

WHEN the average consumer pays his coal bills this year, he will have a fresh understanding of what is meant by peace at any price.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

"WHAT shall be the Permanent Seat of the League of Nations?" asks a New York paper. Seems as tho it ought to be at least reenforced leather.—*New York American.*

WE hope it's true the ex-Kaiser intends to marry a young widow. We think that chap deserves a whole lot more in the way of punishment than he is getting.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

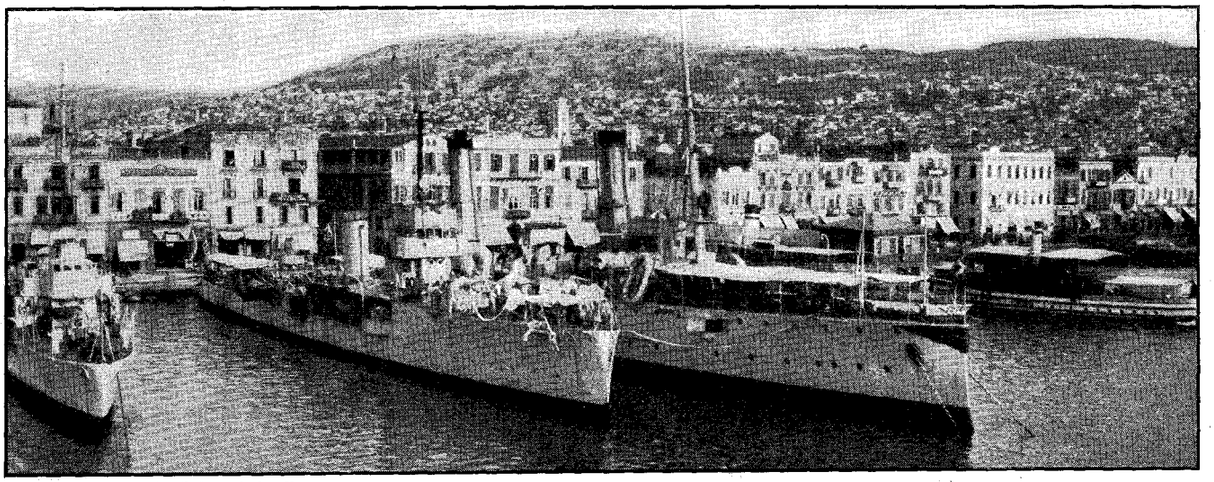
THE *Vogt Correspondence* makes the announcement that the ex-Crown Prince is anxious to go back to Germany. This rather suggests that Germany is not so poor as some people imagine.—*Punch.*

A WASHINGTON commentator complains that Wilson listened to nobody and Harding to everybody. This confirms a suspicion that the former Administration was conducted by note while the latter is by ear.—*Detroit News.*

IN a few hundred thousand years, no doubt, a new and superior variety of the human species will have been evolved. In the meantime perhaps it may not be a mistake to cultivate a friendly feeling for the sort already in existence.—*New York Tribune.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WHERE GREEK DREAMS OF ASIATIC GREECE VANISHED IN FLAMES.

Smyrna's burning will "rank as the world's greatest tragedy," we are told, and it is likely that the responsibility for it will be "divided by the historians."

THE TURK'S FAR-REACHING VICTORY

THE CRESCENT MENACES THE CROSS once more, cry Greek editors who warn Europe that when the Nationalist Turks drove the Greeks out of Asia Minor they gained a victory whose results will be felt far beyond the actual scene of battle. These ominous predictions of far-reaching complications are confirmed, we are told, by the startling revelations of Allied policy toward the Near East which were made known through the Greek débâcle. England, it is pointed out, has been backing the Greeks, while France has been backing the Turks, and yet the Entente on both sides of the English Channel seems to have been "functioning well if not smoothly." To add to the complication, we are reminded, Soviet Russia has an alliance with the Kemalist Turks, altho France is perhaps the bitterest foe that Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky and Company have on their list. Furthermore, while France has been branded in various quarters as "the militarist nation" of the Continent, yet in the Near East upheaval, we are told, the "fire-eating Poincaré suddenly looms up as a pacifist," who will not for anything in the world "interfere in the petty quarrel between Greece and Turkey." But London press correspondents inform us that Lloyd George's Ministry "announced its intention to fight, if necessary, and use all armed forces of the Empire to maintain the freedom of the Dardanelles, keep the Kemalists from Constantinople and prevent the Turk robbing the Allies of the fruits of victory."

Some French observers indicate that France has been naturally impelled to her support of the Turks by consideration of the Mohammedan subjects in her colonial domains, but more particularly by the fact that the Greeks called back to the throne Constantine, whom the French denounce as "a traitor to the Allies" and whose "pro-German sympathies" they abhor. France was friendly to Greece, it is recalled, as long as Greece remained faithful to the liberalism of Venizelos. It is hinted further that the British sympathy for Greece was not based so much on sheer pro-Christian inclination as on the possibility of Britain's dominance of the Straits through her support of Greece. Yet it is pointed out that Britain herself has an enormous subject Moslem population in India and Egypt, and therefore some French friends of Britain wonder why British foreign policy has overlooked consideration of their feelings. The London *Daily Chronicle*, known as "Lloyd George's newspaper," publishes an article by its Diplomatic Correspondent on the action of France in withdrawing the "handful of French troops" from Chanak which some thought might be taken by Kemal as a sign of Allied disunity and encourage him to attempt further conquest. On this point, *The Daily Chronicle's* Diplomatic Correspondent observes:

"It is naturally assumed on our side, first, that France will stand by the armistice to which she gave her signature; second, that she is bound by the Allied agreement signed in Paris last March. There is not the least reason to suppose that a great Power like France does not intend to respect her engagements. Therefore it is confidently believed that Lord Curzon will have little difficulty in coming to an agreement with Mr. Poincaré. Whether the French care to have their flag represented on the south shore of the Straits or not is a French affair. The British Empire is strong enough to take on the job single-handed—and will do so."

Meanwhile Paris dispatches advice us that the French have given Kemal advice to go slowly and to be "good and patient" until he finds out just what he can get without further fighting. Altho the French Foreign Office believes that England overestimates the danger of a Kemalist attack on Allied forces in the neighborhood of Constantinople, the Paris *Journal Des Débats* warns the Government not to place too much trust in Turkish moderation, and to emphasize its warning quotes from the Turkish Nationalist journal, *Tevhid Efkiar*, as follows:

"By our victory we have acquired a situation which permits us to dominate the events of the world.

"Events of the last three years had lined up all the big nations and all the little nations, but this array has broken against the resistance of the Turkish nation on our front. We are to-day masters of the world situation. We are no longer at the mercy of events. It is we who direct events. We have brought beneath our will the policy of the entire world. History tells of no people, who, like the Turks, are to-day such masters of their destinies.

"'Might makes right' has always been our national motto.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Present and past civilizations have recognized as an absolute rule that 'conquerors have the last word.' Since we are victorious, since we have won the greatest victory in history, it is we who, in spite of all the world, will say the last word. We are going to dictate peace as we like."

On the other hand the French press as a whole rather scornfully view Lloyd George's "belligerency" and they ask: "Since the British troops will not help the French on the Rhine, why should French troops help England on the Straits?" Says the Paris *Temps:* "We want peace everywhere. We want peace in the Near East. We do not want to get into a war in Anatolia, not even to protect British interests." Meanwhile an official Turkish statement made to the Associated Press at Paris by Ahmed Ferid Bey, Envoy of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the French capital, reads in part as follows:

"Common sense will win out in England despite the apparent belligerency of the British Government, and the British soldiers will soon follow their French and Italian brothers in arms to the European side of the Straits. . . .

"Turkey does not recognize any such thing as a zone of the Straits. It does not exist; neither does the Treaty of Sèvres, which has not been accepted by any of the Powers. However, we will respect a small neutral zone extending from Constantinople to Ismid, in Asiatic Turkey. Our troops will not advance beyond this line, which is proof that we have no designs on Constantinople.

"We are determined, however, to drive all the Greeks out of Asia Minor, and we believe that it would be most unfortunate if any of the Powers interfered with us in this respect.

"Turkey earnestly desires a peaceful settlement of the crisis. We want to get around the conference table with the Allied Powers and make peace. Our troops will not make a single move on European Turkey pending the signing of the Peace Treaty, but our just demands must be granted in that Treaty. We demand all of Asia Minor, Constantinople for our Sultan, all of eastern Thrace and Adrianople. Western Thrace we will discuss at the conference.

"We are quite willing to have an international control of the Straits, and if the United States wishes to be included in this control, we would gladly accept her participation. Turkey, of course, must have an equal voice."

In a paragraph to the American people, the Turkish Nationalist Envoy said with reference to the burning of Smyrna—

"You may tell the American people that it is absolutely unjust to believe that the Turks set fire to Smyrna. We had everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping the city intact. The burning of the city was a great loss to Turkey, and the blame for it can not rest with her."

Greek opinion is divided into two schools, one of which is made up of supporters of Constantine, and the other of the adherents of Venizelos and his policies. Greeks who favor Constantine put all the blame for the catastrophe in Asia Minor on the Allies, with a special castigation for France; but Greeks devoted to Venizelos blame the Constantine régime for not having followed the plans and policies of Venizelos. A distinguished spokesman for Constantine among the Greek-American press is the New York *Atlantis*, which says that ever since 1914 both the Greek Government and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople repeatedly appealed to the Allies and to the whole Christian world against Turkish deportations and massacres, from those in Thrace in the spring of 1914 to those of the Pontus, dating from the Armistice. But *Atlantis* declares:

"These Greek appeals, however, fell on dry and arid ground as far as Europe was concerned. The only things that European materialism saw in Anatolia were its own dishonest and low economic interests. The voice of Right was drowned in the oil-wells whose possession one of the Allies was coveting, while the agony of Christianity was swamped under the plans of railroad concessions sought by another European ally. During three years the Christian world suffering under the rule of Kemal used to go to bed trembling from the fears of to-day, in order to awake in agony before the dangers of to-morrow. And during all this time French and British and Italians were discussing with Angora their concessions of mines and monopolies, while the same French arms that had been used against the Turks in Cilicia were being turned over to the same Turks, in order to be used against the Christians. A Greece tied hand and foot has for three years fought against Allied duplicity and insincerity . . . and only left Asia Minor when she found that she was being betrayed from all sides, and thought of saving whatever was to be saved from total loss. And now this same war threatens to start conflagration in the whole of the East. The fires of Smyrna are dying, those of Islam are starting."

Turning now to the press which supports Venizelist policies, we find the Greek American *National Herald* (New York) asserting that the Greeks themselves are really to blame for what happened in Asia Minor and Smyrna because King Constantine and his Government have not taken heed of the counsels of Venizelos. Shortly after his enforced retirement from power, it appears, Mr. Venizelos advised the Greek Government to "shorten the Asia Minor front and restrict the Greek military occupation to the Smyrna zone as defined in the Treaty of Sèvres," and we are told that—

"Had this been done, our Army would be still safe in Asia Minor, and the life of not a single Greek would have been endangered. The King and the Government of Greece, by their own hands wrecked the beautiful edifice of Asiatic Greece, and buried under its ruins Asia Minor Hellenism. The Allies are not to blame, nor are they responsible. It was known that they were ill-disposed against the Athens régime that came into power after the 1st of November. . . . But it was possible, notwithstanding the Allied hostility, to secure our position in Asia Minor, had the advice of Mr. Venizelos been followed."

I THINK I'LL GIVE UP WRESTLING AND LEARN THE LUTE
"TERRIBLE TURK"
BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME
TINY TINO
ASIA MINOR
WRESTLING MAT
THIS WAY TO GREECE

THEN TINO TOOK UP MUSIC.

—*Evening News* (London).

On the first day of the Turkish offensive, August 26, an Athens opposition newspaper, the *Athenaiki*, made the astonishing declaration that "from the moment the Allies abandoned their original plan for the partition of the Ottoman Empire, the Asia Minor policy of Greece was criminal madness." This daily further stated that the zone occupied in Asia Minor by Greece would always have been "insufficient to provide the military forces necessary for its defense against the Turks" and thus—

"Greece would always have been under obligation to maintain a numerous Army beyond the Ægean Sea and also to have a second Army on the north and east borders of Thrace. Could there ever have been any doubt that the Greek state would be unable to endure the financial strain of such military obligations for a long time or that it would be finally forced to retreat to its European territory financially broken and helpless?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY RUSSIA REMAINS ARMED

THE MYSTERY SHROUDING Soviet Russia's reasons for keeping the Red Army in the pink of condition is torn away by the bold stroke of Mr. Karl Radek, of European fame as a foreign propagandist of Bolshevik political philosophy. Those who have been picturing Soviet Russia as a possible aggressor are very much in the wrong, according to him, and he surprizes us with a picture of Soviet Russia timidly at shoulder-arms lest Western Europe, led by "bloodthirsty France," descend like a wolf on the Bolshevik fold. The French press has published "many silly things about a military agreement between Soviet Russia and Germany," writes Mr. Radek in *Soviet Russia* (New York), and according to this agreement, "we are alleged to have obliged ourselves to maintain an enormous army." If Poland and its "more or less sincere friends," says this Soviet authority, decline to reply to the question concerning the limitation of armaments, it must begin to dawn even on the simplest mind that "it is not because of a secret agreement with Germany but because of a secret agreement between France and our neighbors, that we must keep our army intact." Mr. Radek's disclosure is elicited by what he calls the difficulty experienced by the states neighboring to Russia "to find an answer to the note of the Soviet Government concerning mutual restriction of armaments," and he informs us that:

"Every day it becomes clearer and clearer that we are here dealing with an outright case of sabotage. The Latvian Government answered that as a matter of principle it would gladly accept the proposal of the Soviet Government, but that it would have to consult the other Baltic countries. The Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Enkel, an adherent of the hangman of the Finnish Soviet Republic, Von der Goltz, and at present a not less sincere admirer of France, endeavors to delay his answer to the note by various quibbling questions: as to when and where the conference should take place, etc., in order to avoid a direct answer to this important question."

Still worse is the situation with regard to Poland, Mr. Radek goes on to say, for in that country we have lately witnessed "a farcical ministerial crisis," by which he accounts for the "silence of the Polish Government" with reference to the proposal of the Soviet Government. But what the writer particularly desires to make known is that while the Soviet Government would enforce limitation of armament, "so that the workers and peasants may be able to return to work," the governments of Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Poland have "done everything in their power to postpone entering into this question, which is so important for the working classes of all countries." Now he assures us—

"There is no doubt that this sabotage is not only the work of our neighboring states, but also that of much more powerful European forces, and first of all, of French imperialism. French imperialism had already declared that the existence of the Red Army makes it imperative for it to keep in arms an enormous Army. For France, it would be painful to be obliged to relinquish this argument. And for this reason French diplomacy is endeavoring to restrain the governments of the former Russian provinces from disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Government. We made this proposal quite sincerely for the single reason that we desired a part of our Red Army to be enabled to return to productive work. The refusal to answer our proposal shows the popular masses of Russia that it is our neighbors who do not desire a diminution of the burden of arms, because they do not want to cease to serve as cannon fodder for French militarism. Let the governments of our neighbors reproach themselves with the consequences of this silence, and the Polish, Latvian, Esthonian and Finnish masses must learn who will bear the guilt for frustrating the limitation of armaments.

"In The Hague there is at present assembled a council of experts of the capitalist countries who are presenting us with a large bill for our debts. Let them know who has exhausted our resources from which in the future we could have paid a part of the demands made upon us."

A DEFENSE OF POLAND

FREQUENT ATTACKS ON POLAND by the press in Germany and other countries to the west, charging that the Poles suffer from a voracity of appetite in foreign dealings, are denied by Polish spokesmen, who claim that Poland seeks only to conserve its rights and to keep the peace with its neighbors. One of these defenders points out in the Warsaw *L'Est Europeen* that objections from the west of Europe may be reduced to two classes, the first of which is "entirely justified," while the second is "utterly unjust and false." The first complaint, we are told, is made against Poland's hesitancy and her lack of a clear and thorough line of procedure in foreign matters. The second complaint is made against "her imperialism and her privateering character," and this writer replies:

"Among other proofs of Poland's pacific and conciliatory aims is the very striking one evidenced in the accord with Czecho-Slovakia, despite the fact that by intriguing maneuvers Czecho-Slovakia had despoiled Poland of Silesian Teschen, whose population is incontestably Polish. Poland's merit is the greater in the matter of this Treaty, because it gives no advantage to Poland, while it does assure certain gains to Czecho-Slovakia, which for economic reasons was very keen to have an understanding with Poland. But this agreement was in no sense a pressing need for Poland herself, and was concluded only in the good interest of Central and Eastern Europe, and the consolidation of the new order of states in this region.

"We must also remember the calm and patient attitude of the Polish Government toward Soviet Russia, which has kept none of the promises it made at Riga and whose leaders Trotzky and Tchitcherin have treated Poland with provocation and insult. At Genoa the Polish delegation lent itself with all energy and all the means at its disposal to the arduous and thorny task of that conference. Even after the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo between the Germans and the Russians, Poland maintained its stand of conciliation and moderation. Remembering these things we shall be able to affirm without fear of contradiction that nothing can be brought forth to support the absurd charges made against Poland's foreign procedure."

While the pivot of Poland's foreign policy is said to be her alliance with France, this Polish apologist asserts that one must not misinterpret this alliance. On the one hand, he tells us, it guarantees friendly and constant cooperation between the French and Polish nations, but on the other, it leaves to each of the Allies sufficient freedom of movement to regulate his own affairs according to his best interests. As far as Italy is concerned, we are advised that—

"Poland will do everything in its power to establish sound relations with this great nation, to which it is joined by bonds of ancient tradition, by intellectual affinities and by common economic concerns. At Genoa the Italians and the Polish delegations worked fraternally to help toward the success of the Conference. Moreover, it is more than probable that in the not remote future a very grave responsibility will bring the Italian and Polish nations closer together. This responsibility is their own safety and the peace of the world which are menaced by the imperialism of the Russo-German bloc, which is in process of formation and aspires to the domination of Europe."

At Genoa also, it appears, Poland established close relations with the countries of the Little Entente, but this Polish informant announces somewhat ominously that:

"This coalition does not seem to us to be endowed with any great vitality, and in case of a regrouping of Powers and the establishment of a new political formation in Central Europe, by the very possible, if not probable, union of Austria to Germany, it seems doomed to dissolution.

"As to the states which remained outside the embrace of the Versailles Treaty—and we do not mean by this Germany and Russia—the Polish Republic, adhering to its program of peace, asks only for the most harmonious relations with friendly neighbors and declares itself ready for peaceful cooperation with them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BULGARIAN HATE OF GREECE

THE OVERTHROW OF THE GREEK civil régime in Thrace, which is reported as one of the sequents of the annihilation of the Greek Army in Asia Minor, should not surprize any one, we are told, who has been watching the increasing resentment and hatred of the Bulgarians for the Greeks in Thrace. The Bulgarian press in Sofia has long attacked the Greek Administration in Thrace, and the most serious of its charges would seem to be that able-bodied male Bulgarians have been forcibly drafted into the Greek Army to fight in Asia Minor in a war they knew nothing and cared nothing about, or have been sent to various of the Greek islands there to be subjected to severe military training. The Greek provisional authority installed in Thrace, says the Sofia *Echo de Bulgarie*, has been putting certain measures into effect that can not but have painful consequences when the time comes for the Entente Powers to take action about the future of Thrace, and it adds:

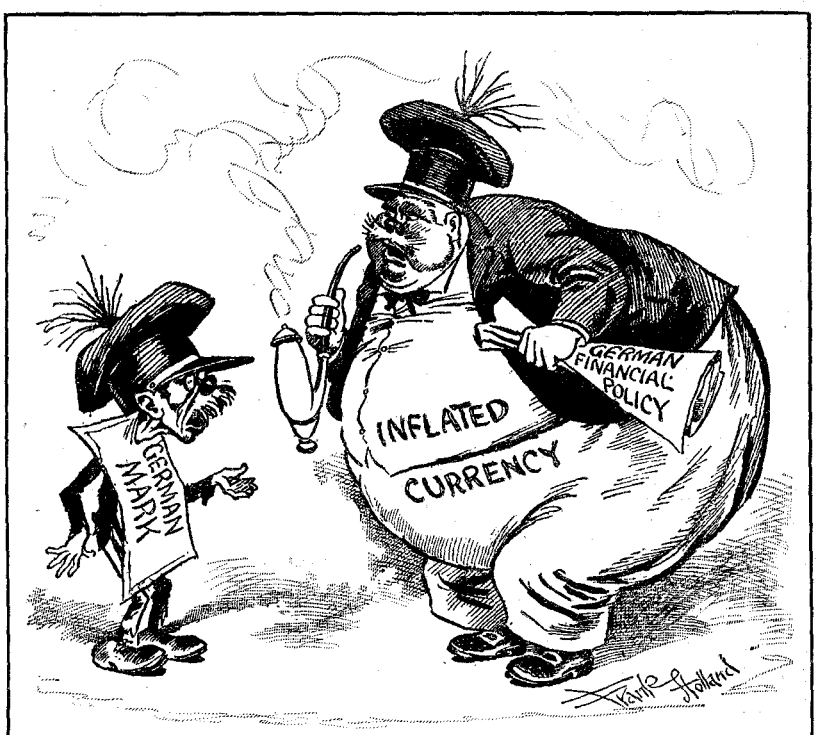
"It is no secret that the chief concern of the provisional Greek Government in Thrace has been to transform it into the semblance of a Greek possession in the shortest possible space by the means at hand through military occupation. The annexation of Thrace, which was effected by legislative enactment some months after the occupation, was the first step in this direction. This enactment violates international law, for through it the inhabitants of Western Thrace were assimilated as subjects of the Greek King. As result of it the Bulgarian population able to bear arms was recruited by force and sent to serve on the Asia Minor front, where their blood was to be shed in a cause of which they knew nothing, or they were sent to divers islands of the Archipelago and subjected to a disciplinary régime explicitly recommended in the famous dispatches of Messrs. Venizelos and Gounaris. The orders of the great Cretan [Venizelos], which were confirmed by his adversary who had been restored to political power in Greece, were that the military chiefs of the occupied province should omit no action to erase the marks of Bulgarian character from Western Thrace."

This bitter anti-Greek daily goes on to say that as a result of the fulfilment of these orders all the thriving schools and churches of the Bulgarians in Western Thrace were closed and the mother-tongue of the people was repudiated and banned. At the same time we are told that such suppression was accomplished with "a masquerade of legal authority by having the inhabitants sign a petition expressing their wish to come under the control of the Greek Patriarchate." Such treatment by the Greek authorities is said to have driven the Bulgarians out of Thrace into Bulgaria, where they added to the hundreds of thousands of Bulgarian immigrants from Macedonia and the Dobrudja. That the Greeks were not in the least bothered by the Bulgarian evacuation of Thrace, in fact, that they were expecting it, is proved, we are told, by the immediate influx of Greeks from Asia Minor or from south Russia, who were duly established in the properties abandoned by the Bulgarians. We read then:

"Such is the situation created in Thrace by the methods of an authority that is not sovereign and which were ordered in broad day before the eyes of the Great Powers who are really juridically responsible through the Treaty for the present and especially for the future conduct of this province. Confronted with this condition and sunk in financial distress, which is increased by the arrival of exiled Bulgarians from the neighboring region, all that Bulgaria can do is to have recourse to the same Treaty under which she labors distressfully. This Treaty, which provides for the co-sovereignty of the Great Powers of the Entente over Thrace, can not be evaded without inflicting perilous hurt to the whole European situation."

GERMANY'S "WORST TO COME"

"SAVE SOME TEARS FOR LATER," say certain German financial writers, who warn their countrymen that the worst is yet to come in the whirlwinds that have hit German finance since the time of the Armistice. In fact, they call German calamity howlers over the present situation sharply to task for dinning the air with lamentations before the country is "really hurt." Thus, in the Berlin *Reconstruction*, Ernest Kahn remarks that "as long as our bad money is accepted as capital, no matter at how low a rate of exchange, that is to say that as long as it is accepted in return for services, the real lack of capital from which we suffer will not be fully felt." "Whoever is seeking credit finds it through the professional intermediaries of credit, namely the banks," and he adds:



THE GERMAN MYSTERY.

"It puzzles me," the Fat Fritz cries,
"That you should daily shrink in size,
While I get fatter, strange to say,
And more balloon-like every day!"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

"In truth there is an enormous torrent of money flowing through the banks and will continue to flow as long as money is made under present conditions. If some thoroughly radical measures were undertaken to arrest inflation, the balance between the flux and the reflux of money in the banks would cease. Depositors would reduce their deposits and in consequence industry would work on its stocks in hand, and, while waiting for returns from them, would increase its appeals to the banks. Then we should have a credit crisis and, among other things, an extraordinary tension of money values, so that money in Germany would rise to heights undreamed of. Even now when money is so easy, a normal open credit, with the divers commissions, amounts to about 12 per cent. But if that which we have been imagining comes to pass we should have to increase this figure double and perhaps even more than double."

Mr. Kahn goes on to say that what the Germans designate to-day as the credit problem is "based simply on psychologic factors and not on economic factors." He tells us, too, that the reason why certain industrial interests and speculative financial interests complain of the difficulty of getting money, is that the banks, foreseeing the turning in the lane, are "already on guard and maintain the most reserved attitude toward all requests for credit, especially those that come from weak quarters."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TRIBULATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, who has just passed away, was the inventor of the telephone; but the instrument and its system of operation, as we have them to-day, are the results of growth, aided by continual study and experiment. J. J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., in his testimony before the New York Public Service Commission, ascribes the preeminence of this country in telephone service to the fact that a "general staff" with a system of laboratories has been from the beginning studying and solving the special problems of development. Nothing of this kind, he asserts, has existed in foreign countries. His testimony is a fascinating story of how the telephone has grown from a scientific toy to one of the prime necessities of our business and social life. We quote from an abstract of Colonel Carty's testimony as printed in *The Bell Telephone Quarterly* (New York). We read:

"In the beginning all that there was to the telephone system was a couple of telephones and the principle upon which they could work. That is what we had to start with. There were no signalling devices and no telephone circuits as we know them now, so that to start with they copied the telegraph line, which was a line of iron wire run upon housetops and using the ground as an earth return. It was necessary to talk and listen through the same instrument.

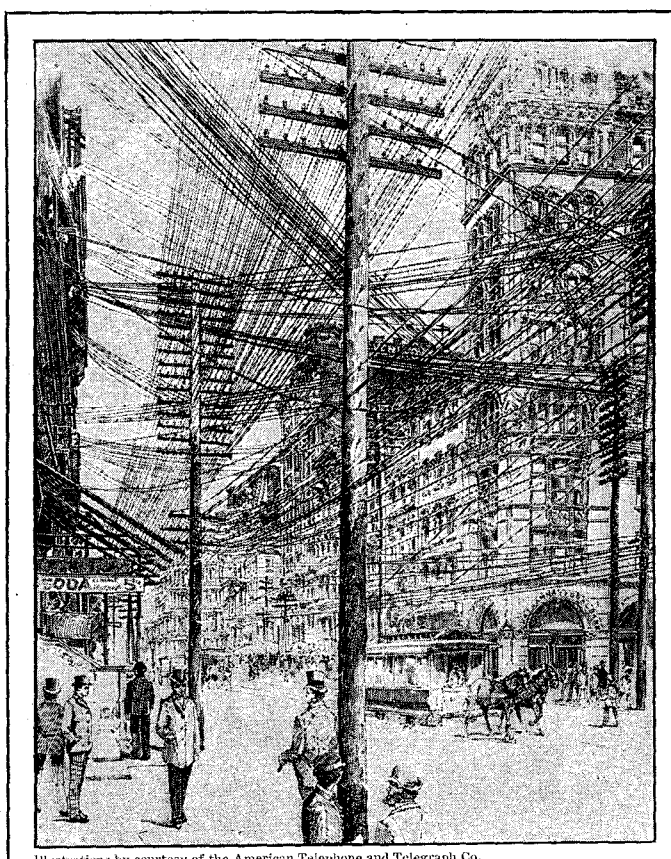
"The early switchboards were telegraph switchboards used to change a line once a day or so without any regard to speed. The telephone switchboard must change the switching of the lines hundreds of times a day. There was no cable of the telephone type that was satisfactory. For several years the instrument was regarded, and with much reason, as but a scientific toy without business importance. In those places where we succeeded in getting it in business houses, it was largely through favor.

"All through the country licenses were issued to small concerns, men, of course, who had no experience whatever in the business and with absolutely no knowledge of it, but who were attracted by its novelty.

"Difficulties were encountered by everybody who undertook to install the telephone, and they knew nothing about the troubles or their remedy. They were constantly appealing to the company for help, and arrangements were made to render the service required. Laboratories, in which Dr. Bell and Watson worked and in which they invented the telephone, were taken over and Mr. Watson was put in charge and the staff was begun. They first thought that perhaps medical men who knew all about the ear and the voice might be able to solve these problems, but they could give no help whatever, altho the best of them were consulted. The company then went to professors of physics. There were no professors of electrical engineering at that time, because there wasn't any such thing as an electrical engineer, or electrical engineering.

"But they gathered together the very best men that could be obtained at that time, and there grew up at once a nucleus of what is now often referred to as the staff at headquarters.

"For a long time there was no real transmitter as we know it. The first instruments did not have any permanent magnet, so it was impossible to use an ordinary telephone receiver without carrying around a battery with it.



Illustrations by courtesy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

NEW YORK'S MAZE OF WIRES THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Scene at Broadway and John Street in 1890.

"Early transmitters were what we call magneto. There was no battery at all. It was just like talking through the telephone receiver and it was possible to talk for only a short distance. Then came the battery transmitter, invented by Blake, the use of which was a very revolutionary step, but with the need for greater distances of talking over longer and longer wires, it was superseded, after passing through a long series of evolutions, by what is known as the granular carbon transmitter. The original came from a minister in England, the Reverend Mr. Hunning. Something over 70 types of transmitter have been made standard from time to time and replaced by others.

"In the beginning it was necessary to use a telegraph line, which was made of iron. It did not work well for the telephone. We had great difficulty with cross-talk, and all kinds of devices were tried to remedy it. There were literally hundreds of these induction killers. They were very successful in killing the induction, but they also were successful in killing the talk so that nothing ever came from that line of development.

"All kinds of experiments were tried. Wire was run from Boston to Lowell that had a spiral cut all around it. Somebody had a theory that the voice would follow that spiral.

"There was tried out between Boston and Providence, at my suggestion, what is now known as a metallic circuit. Instead of using the earth as a ground, a return wire was employed. That is now the standard, and the strange thing is that we ever did use the ground.

"This metallic circuit experiment was a very great success, but when we put a number of these circuits on the same line, we still got cross-talk. These difficulties were overcome by the development of hard-drawn copper wire which is one of the most fundamental contributions that has ever been made to telephony.

"When the electric trolley was introduced, it made talking difficult, and in many cases impossible. Also, current from the trolley wires operated the central office switchboard signals and caused currents also to flow through the ground and onto the lead cables of the telephone companies, corroding the cables by what is known as electrolysis. After a number of years of working, a practical solution of this electrolysis trouble was arrived at."

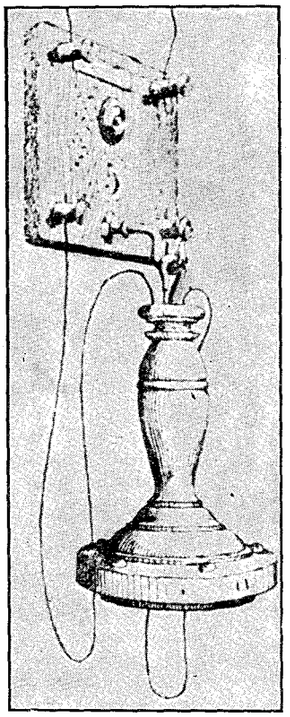
As the demand for telephones increased, it became necessary to deal with the increasing number of overhead wires. For

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

physical and also for legislative reasons, the wires had to be put underground. We did not know how to make them work if put underground. It was found, Colonel Carty says, that a mile of cable would cut down the transmission as badly as 100 miles of open wire. The first big help was in the introduction of cotton into the cables instead of rubber. He goes on:

"The cotton cable was very greatly improved and finally superseded by paper, and the paper cable was put through a process of evolution until now it is the type usually employed. It is interesting to trace the development of the 2,400 wire cable, which is one of the most recent types. Space underground in New York is so precious that in certain regions it is almost impossible to get any more room for ducts, so that, unless these cable improvements had been made, there would be certain parts of New York where it would be hard to supply service at any cost.

"One of the important phases of cable development is the effect of the growth of central offices. The larger the office became, the greater the congestion of wires in the neighborhood. One central office in the early days had 2,400 wires coming in from four directions to the roof, and a sleet storm came, weighted the wires and that pulled over the structure and almost took the roof away. Large central offices would be impossible without cables.



FIRST SUBSCRIBERS' SET.

"It was necessary to talk and listen through the same instrument."

"The switchboard in the beginning was a telegraph switchboard, a very crude type. These began to be improved until a very good switchboard was evolved for one operator only.

As the number of lines grew, we had to have more operators and more switchboards. The operators had to call out to each other for the lines that they wanted, and the central office soon became a sort of bedlam.

"These difficulties of communicating from operator to operator were overcome in the multiple switchboard which was one of the very important and permanent contributions to the art.

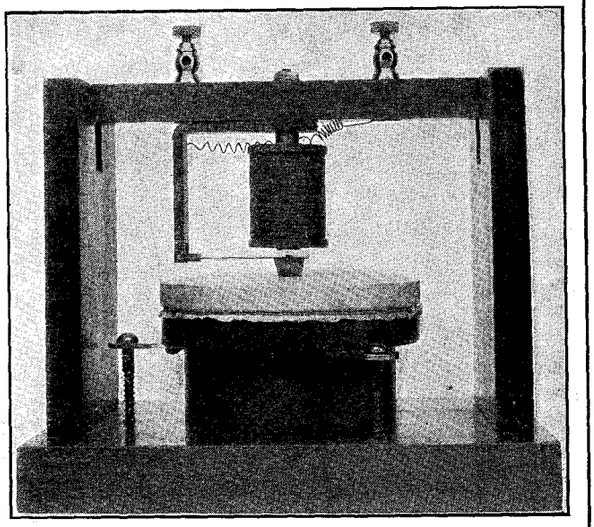
"The early switchboards had very imperfect signaling devices. The central office operator had no power generator as we now know it, and she would have to turn a crank the way the subscribers formerly did and now do in the country.

"With large switchboards, the cost seemed to go up at a rate very much more rapidly than the increase of revenue from subscribers, and there really was at that time a crisis. The telephone rates were $150 a year.

"One point after another was overcome. One type of switchboard after another was devised and the telephone, instead of being greatly restricted, spread out all over the city and State. Without these switchboard improvements, of course, the development could not have taken place.

"One of the very gratifying developments was the removal from the subscriber's station of the crank which had to be turned and the batteries which had to be renewed. This improvement was made by the introduction of the common battery system. One of the worst annoyances that attended the working of the previous system was that the operator had to be continually listening in and asking, 'Are you through?' whereas with the new system, signals are exhibited.

"The machine-switching or automatic system has occupied our attention for ten or fifteen years pretty steadily, with a view to finding out what place such machinery has in the properly organized telephone system.



THE "GALLOWS-FRAME INSTRUMENT."

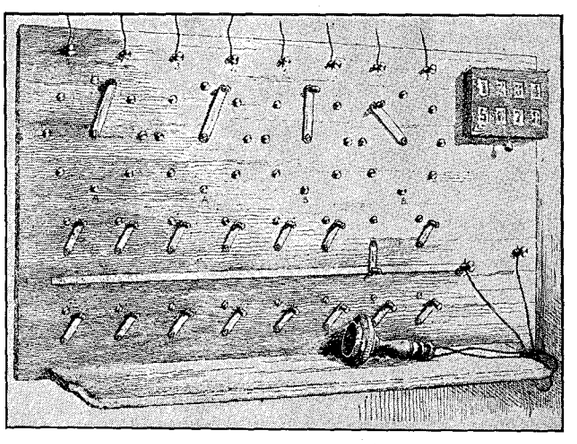
Bell's first telephone, known by this cheery name.

"The fundamentals of this system were tried out for a number of years in Newark. The most recent installation was at Omaha.

"If we did not continue this work, progress would cease. I don't like to criticize any of the foreign governments, but in order to illustrate my point I must bring out the fact that where we have hundreds and hundreds of men developing, they have four or five. Practical development and research as we know it here in America is unknown among the government administrations abroad. The best that they have to-day is what they have taken from us.

"The general staff of the French Army under Foch was the most brilliant that was ever known, and it was well known that a communication system was necessary for the conduct of war, but when the war broke their own administration was unable to provide them with a communication system, and it was necessary for the Americans to superimpose upon France and the neighboring countries a communication system within nine months that the foreign governments had failed to provide in forty years.

"If we stopt this development work we would dam up progress and we would fall into a condition as bad as there is abroad. Science is constantly advancing. Our country is growing. Business is expanding. New ideas are springing up in business, and new requirements are made. We want to talk greater and greater distances. We must be prepared to talk to South America. We are already talking to Cuba. There is no doubt we will be talking to Europe. We must go on expanding."



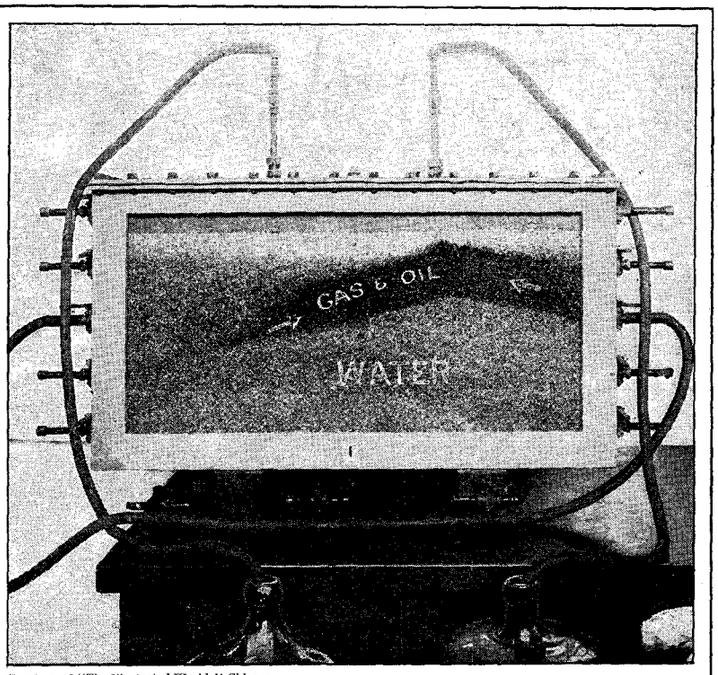
THE FIRST EXCHANGE HAD EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

Switchboard connecting the eight subscribers in the first commercial telephone exchange at New Haven, Conn., in January, 1878.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE OIL

AN UNDERGROUND FORTUNE in oil may be yours to-day and your neighbor's to-morrow. Oil is migratory; it seeks the nearest outlet; if your neighbor drills before you do, it hastens to his well, issues through it, and the law says it is his. Experienced oil men, says D. H. George, writing on "The Wanderlust of Petroleum" in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago), never delay in drilling their wells, for this reason. The ownership of oil vests in him through whose well it first comes to the surface, so there is no such thing as property in oil stored underground, and he who goes to sleep in the sublime confidence that he has a fluid million ready for tapping when he wants it, should bear in mind that his wealth is indeed fluid—too fluid for keeping—and may at any time flow away to another. The U. S. Government recently learned this to its cost in California, where it tried to keep an "underground reserve" of oil for naval use. The "reserve" went to others, and the Government has lost several millions. We read:



Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

HOW OIL DESERTS A DEAD WELL FOR A LIVE ONE.

Experimental tank to discover movements of the "subterranean tramp." Arrows show flow of gas and oil to active outlet.

"In no other mining or drilling activity is the saying 'he who hesitates is lost' better illustrated than in the oil business; for the operator who dilly-dallies or neglects to tap his oil domes as quickly as his neighbor frequently learns that near-by wells have spouted a goodly portion of the oil which should have been his. Oil is as nomadic in its inclination and wanderings as the primitive redskins. It is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Rapidly it seeps away from the locality of its origin as soon as adjacent wells are sunk. Where adjoining properties are being drilled, the one recourse open to the owner of oil land is to tap and pump his supplies of oil as rapidly as he can. Only by such expedients can he prevent the vagrant oil from straying away to the pipe lines of his competitors.

"The U. S. Navy has lost untold millions of dollars worth of oil during recent years through neglect to tap the oil domes of her reserves in California. These reserves were set aside by special Congressional action from 1910 to 1915 as emergency stores for provisioning Government naval craft. Unfortunately these reserve fields were located in oil-producing areas where many private properties have latterly been drilled for production. The sinking of wells on adjacent areas has acted like a magnet and attracted heavy drainage from the Government reserves to the private gushers. Failure to drill protective wells prior to 1921 has resulted in losses estimated at twenty-two million barrels of oil. Experienced oil men appreciating these facts are never slow about coming forward and getting busy when it comes to a question of tapping new properties.

"Oil is a kind of subterranean tramp that goes when and where it pleases after it is released from captivity by the opening of a well in its vicinity. It always moves toward the well where the pressure is being released, passes through the deep layers of sand, following a zigzagging, crisscrossing course, propelled by the expansive force of the gas, ever searching for the opening at the well through which it may spout or be pumped to the surface. Under the enormously high subterranean pressure—it amounts to more than one thousand pounds per square inch in some fields—the gas at first occurs absorbed in the oil just as the gas in the bottled beer which most of us used to enjoy. Drill a well or pull the cork and in either case the fluid flows forth until the gas pressure has expended itself. Even tho millions of barrels of oil remain underground, the propulsive force is gone—the beer is flat. Thus the original wells which are drilled to the reservoir sands operate under high pressure while those drilled after the gas pressure has been reduced make a much smaller initial production."

ARE WE DRAINING THE LAKES TOO FAST?

CHARGES THAT OUR draining engineers are withdrawing water recklessly, doing more harm than good, making useless mud-holes out of valuable lakes, promoting flood and pestilence, and turning fertile regions into arid wastes, are made by Harry Jay La Due, editor of *The Bull Moose*, official organ of the Minnesota Game Protective League, in a recent number of that periodical (St. Paul, Minn.). Speaking primarily on behalf of the sportsmen of the State, Mr. La Due asserts that excessive drainage is a matter of interest not only to those who desire to preserve the lake- and marsh-haunting birds and animals, but to citizens at large. He writes:

"Are human beings so crowded in America that there is a dearth of tillable soil? Most emphatically, *no*! Only a small portion of America's productive surface has been scratched by the plowshare.

"Why, then, do we drain? What prompts such destructive schemes? Avarice, pure and simple. The engineer sells his proposition to the landowners. They, in turn, petition their local politicians and officials. After the survey and the issuance of bonds, the contracts are awarded to the ditching contractor, and the despoilation of one of Nature's beauty spots is well on its way. As with all plunderers, squabbles arise over the division of spoils. The failure of the average project to accomplish results burdens the landowner with the first material loss. The greatest loss, however, will be borne by the millions who rely on our inland bodies of water to furnish them with wholesome outdoor sport, with toothsome fowl and fish, with warm garments fashioned from the pelts of fur-bearing animals, and with humidity to nourish growing food plants.

"Heretofore, the only protest against this ruthless program has come from the sportsman and the trapper and the State department charged with the conservation of wild life. Their protests have been set aside on the ground that they were merely prompted by selfish motives and that their interests were relatively unimportant."

Drainage experts have been careful, Mr. La Due admits, to emphasize the fact that they do not contemplate the destruction of lakes of sufficient depth to furnish boating and a habitat for fishes. They only have in mind the drainage of marshes and shallow lakes, the natural habitat of wild water-fowl and several varieties of fur-bearing animals. But he points out that they avoid mentioning a fact which other States have realized to their sorrow. The gradual and persistent drainage of water areas has lowered the ground water-level of the United States approximately nine feet. He continues:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

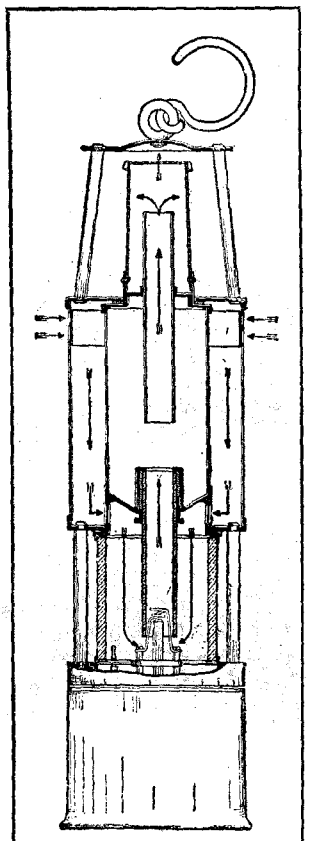
"In addition to the loss of navigability brought about through ill-advised drainage may be mentioned the loss of a potent power supply. Coal and oil and other fuel resources once exhausted can never be replaced. When we reach that point, and it is freely predicted that the time is not far distant, the water resources of the nation will be more carefully guarded than any other great natural resource. This guardianship should be established now.

"Contrary to public opinion, shallow marshes and lakes can be made even more valuable than the deeper lakes, and especially to the landowners who are being importuned to drain them. 'Water Farming' is a comparatively new innovation, but nevertheless a venture that has proved remarkably profitable where thoroughly tried. One game farmer is deriving a big annual income by disposing of wild water-fowl bred in a state of semi-domestication. Others are rearing thousands of muskrats on small marshes. The borders of marshes are the natural hunting-grounds for raccoons, mink and skunk, and furnish a good location for ranches devoted to the rearing of these fur bearers. These natural sites for fur or wild water-fowl farms will, under competent management, materialize into more profitable ventures than the grain and livestock farms surrounding them.

"The average attempt to drain marshes and shallow lakes with the hope of turning the bottoms into tillable soil results in failure. Hundreds of drainage projects have failed to produce promised results. Go into almost any community and bring up the subject of drainage and you will hear these failures cited by the score. Valuable marshes and lakes which we could ill-afford to lose have been turned into mud-holes of absolutely no public or private beneficial use.

"We are not so foolish as to oppose profitable drainage of agricultural lands. The determination as to whether or not the public usages of a lake or marsh in its natural form are greater in value than the usages that will accrue from drainage, should and must be arrived at before expensive technical surveys are made for the purpose of mapping ditch routes. Thousands of interested sportsmen and nature lovers in Minnesota are earnestly requesting that the drainage laws of this State be amended so as to provide for the scientific survey of all meandered lakes and marshes."

A SINGING SAFETY LAMP — The safety lamp formerly in common use by miners has now been almost entirely supplanted by the use of electric lighting. However, one miner in each shaft is still provided with the benzine safety lamp, for the reason that it affords a reliable indication of the presence of explosive gases. This is because the flame immediately undergoes an alteration in size and color when gas makes its appearance. This demands constant watchfulness to detect the change. Dr. Hans Fleissner, professor at the Leoben High School of Mines, Germany, has recently made the discovery that by means of a special adaptation of the benzine lamp, explosive gases can be made to give a warning to the ear as well as to the eye. Its outer form corresponds to the ordinary benzine lamp. In the upper part of the lamp there is a system of tubes so arranged that the air on entering is obliged to take the direction shown by the arrows in order to reach the flame. When the air contains a percentage of some combustible gas, the flame is increased in size in the familiar manner and there are also produced vibrations in the narrow glass tubes within which the flame burns, which occasion a clearly perceptible sound. In order to make the flame more sensitive it is surrounded by a spiral wire, thus forming a sort of Bunsen burner. As soon as the air which enters the lamp ceases to contain any inflammable gas, the sound ceases and the flame assumes its normal aspect. Experiments have shown, according to an account in *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), that this lamp affords an absolutely reliable audible indication of danger when explosive gases are present. It was also shown that the sound is produced only when the methane is mixed with the proper amount of oxygen to form an explosive mixture.



THE SINGING LAMP.

Its song warns the miner of peril.

END OF THE WORLD BY EINSTEIN'S THEORY

IF EINSTEIN'S LAW OF RELATIVITY is correct, there are more chances of the world's coming to an end than under the old theories. Prof. W. B. Morton of Queen's University, Belfast, has worked out the astronomical consequences of the revolutionary theory, and he suspects that the tremendous occurrences sometimes observed at distant regions of the heavens may be the result of collisions which take place in accordance with the new hypothesis. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Ever since it became known that the earth is round, and revolved about the sun, the human mind has asked the anxious question, 'Will the earth ever fall into the sun?' There has also always been the apprehension that some visitor would come plunging in from space and rearrange the present solar system in a fashion which will eliminate man and all of his works. Mathematical studies made in the past have been reassuring, but the perennial millennialists are now more justified in predicting doom than they were in the past.

"According to the new theory, if two bodies, a large and a small one, were present in space, instead of always moving in ellipses and never coming in contact, they would under certain conditions collide, and this would take place even if the sizes of the bodies were reduced until they were mere points. Likewise, similar changes must be considered where more than two bodies are concerned, as for instance our own group of the sun and planets, and collisions may take place. The paths along which such collisions occur are called captured orbits.

"In the case of the earth the velocity is too great for a captured orbit. If its present velocity were reduced to about 40 feet a second, the earth would move along a path passing through the center of the sun. This is 1-2500 of the present velocity.

"This theory showing that collisions may occur has an important bearing on the subject of new stars, or *nova*, as they are generally called, which now and then blaze forth in the sky. Their cause has always been a mystery, they occur far too frequently to be explained on the theory of random collisions to which they would be limited by the older theories. However, they appear in the region of the Milky Way, a region characterized by stars possessing low velocities.

"It also appears that the velocity required to carry a body entirely out of the solar system never to come back is not quite as great as for the old theory. According to the old theory an object falling from a very remote distance in space would travel in a parabola, a form of curve which never crosses itself, while according to the new theory one of the possible paths could cross itself and form a looped shape figure.

"Another peculiar orbit possible according to the new theory is a spiral which winds inwards like a clock spring and approaches as the final form of its path a circle of definite radius.

"Whether or not the Einstein theory of relativity is in course of time disproved, remains to be seen. It may be confessed that many astronomers would greet with sincere relief positive evidence that it was all untrue. However, the theory has gained a formidable place in present scientific thought, and is being used to reconcile at the same time the features respecting the movements of heavenly bodies and the vibrations of the electrons which go to make up the tiny atoms of matter, and the peculiar and weird conceptions of motion, time, and space may actually represent the universe in which we live."

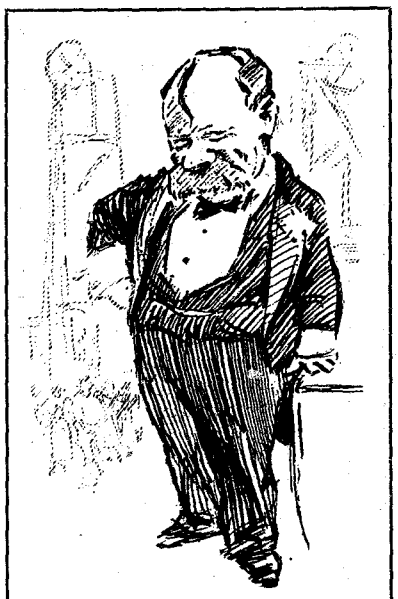
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

RETURN OF "OLD BILL" AS AN M. P.

OLD BILL, that delightful character in "The Better 'Ole," is about to return to America in "Old Bill M. P.," the London play in which he enters Parliament on the Labor party roll, and represents a constituency of coal-miners. Mr. Bairnsfather, the cartoonist who created *Old Bill*, appears in the London production, one scene of the play taking place in his studio, where he nightly draws a sketch of *Bill*, but it is said he doesn't turn out so good an actor as he is an artist. At the end of his scene he sits on a sofa and falls into a reverie, then the back of the stage opens and we are given pictures of the trenches, including a scene of "walking wounded" hobbling back to the dressing-station to the tune of "Tipperary." "Certain ex-Service men who witnessed this precious exhibition exprest themselves on it in no uncertain way," says Edward Shanks, critic of the London *Outlook*. Mr. Shanks gives us a fair idea of the play, tho its personal appeal to him was not so strong:



"OLD BILL" TO-DAY.

As impersonated by Mr. Edmund Gwenn, in the London production.

"The subject of it is the dispute between Capital and Labor. It is still wrong to strike, Mr. Bairnsfather tells us. *Old Bill* is now a coal-miner, and there is considerable unrest in the collieries in which he is employed. An 'extremist,' named *Maxwell*, leads the left wing, but behind him are two Bolshevik agents, named *Lincoln* and *Cholmondeley*, of whom it is not obscurely hinted that they are disguised Germans seeking revenge for defeat. They obtain from *Maxwell* (who steals it) a plan of the workings, indicating how the pumps can be destroyed and the mines flooded; but they promise him that this shall not be done while there is a single man in the mine. Of course, they break their promise, and time their bomb to explode while a shift is still at work. But what matter? *Old Bill* and *Alf* and *Bert* come to the rescue, and clear all the threatened men out of the mine. They themselves are trapt in what the program describes as 'The Worse 'Ole,' with the water rising slowly up to their mouths. But what matter? Of course, they are rescued just in time; we are still only in the first act.

"In the second act, *Lord Torreymore*, the colliery-owner, is ruined by the results of the bomb and all his colliers are out of work. But *Old Bill* is induced to stand for the constituency, and on this, apparently, the fate of the country hangs. He is enthusiastically adopted; but as the election proceeds his supporters drop away and attach themselves to his opponent, a *Mr. Reichner*, a gentleman no less sinister than his name, one of the most sinister figures ever seen on any stage. *Old Bill* and his friends are in despair. At last he adopts a singular device. He appears in mud-stained uniform with trench-helmet and rifle, and calls on England to 'remember.' At this point the back-scene is rolled up and displays a vision of the Cenotaph. *Old Bill* standing in front of it declaims a speech written, as I gradually realized, in blank verse. And at that point I went out. It seemed to me that the Ghost of the Unknown Warrior would want to speak in blank verse too, and I thought that that would be more than I could bear."

Mr. Shanks's feelings are aroused because the subject of the play is something "peculiarly tender and sacred." He justifies:

The old melodrama did tend to make such themes as a mother's love for her child a little ridiculous; but that theme can stand a little rough handling and, besides, was not used to set one class of the community against another. But in this play Mr. Bairnsfather manhandles the emotions roused by the war and by the sufferings which it caused. These are indeed live issues, potential springs of energy in the nation. But it is intolerable that they should be used to furnish out a catchpenny melodrama. If this play contained any constructive ideals at all, however repellent they might be, it would be forgivable. But it contains none. It utters vague and useless commonplaces about work and cooperation and remembrance. Let us, by all means, remember what our men sacrificed in the war. But mere remembrance is not a political program which will be of any use to their children. Mr. Bairnsfather preaches nothing concrete on his text: he only exploits it. Before a large middle-class audience, he raucously suggests the idea that the lower classes are greedy fools, ready for any villain to lead them by the nose, and (tho this he did not intend) that the upper classes are merely comic idiots. This, I daresay, is the way Mr. Bairnsfather looks at the world. It is a profitable prejudice to hold."

The man set to notice the play for the London *Opinion*, takes his theater less seriously than Mr. Shanks. We are warned of this when he is seen content to let himself be known simply as a "Playful Stallite." Listening to him:

"Now, nothing would be easier, or more amusing for the onlooker, than for me to heave a brick at 'Old Bill, M. P.' and, in truth, I propose to throw a few pebbles at the author; but not before I first record that Bruce Bairnsfather's play is a huge success, delights thousands of ordinary, every-day-sort-of-people, and is certainly not calculated to injure the most anemic little highbrow that ever haunted Hampstead. Indeed, the man who can sit through 'Old Bill,' or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, Edmund Gwenn's performance of *Old Bill*, without a lump coming to his throat, must be so anemic that any one who cut his leg off would be entitled to call himself a bloodless surgeon.

"Gwenn's is an amazing performance. Despite bad drawing, and appalling monotony in draughtsmanship, Bairnsfather's figure of *Old Bill* has the spirit of Britain in it. Gwenn brings that figure to life. He comes on the stage wearing a Trilby hat, with a penny Union Jack stuck in it, but only those with the mentality of a pug-dog would turn their noses up at him. Heroes seldom cut heroic figures in private life. Many a brave heart beats underneath a red waistcoat.

"I remember once, shortly after the Armistice, waiting for a train, and by my side stood a stout man wearing very yellow boots, a tailcoat, a red check waistcoat, a brown bowler hat, and other noticeable garments. 'Good lor',' I said to myself, 'to think that we fought to protect people who can wear such badly cut trousers as that!' And just then he turned, and I noticed that he wore—oh! very blatantly—the D. C. M. on his waistcoat. Since then I have given up generalizing.

"'Old Bill' is crude, unnecessarily crude in parts, but Edmund Gwenn's acting atones for everything. It required sheer genius to pull the scene in Westminster Abbey through. The grotesque figure of *Old Bill*, in a badly fitting suit, who stands moralizing over the memorial tablet, is a sight to make the stalls laugh—but not 'the gods.' 'The gods,' and some of us who occasionally have our heads in the stars, know too well that crude phrases can never conceal noble emotions. . . .

"Colossal queues surrounded the Lyceum on August Bank Holiday, and the overflow of 'Old Bill, M.P.,' would have filled the Strand, Aldwych and Gaiety theaters for a week."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ANATOMY OF HUMOR

HIMSELF A PROFESSIONAL HUMORIST and former editor of *Life*, Mr. Thomas L. Masson has been discoursing of late upon the profession's very strict limitations. While "there are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays" and while "every single one of them is right," Mr. Masson recognizes but three ways of being a popular humorist. "The first," he explains, "is to use one's own personality, thus bounding and jumping and rollicking through the world, a kind of foil to express one's—shall I say contempt?—or satire at what is going on. The second way is to create a character, or a gallery of them. The third way is the way of burlesque." In Mr. Masson's opinion, as he tells us in the New York *Times*, a highly amusing example of the first method was Artemus Ward, who "assumed that he was the proprietor of a wax works show" and began his letters in this style:

"*Sir*—I'm movin' along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin' how is the show biziniss in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoozin little Raskal—t'would make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squal) wax figgers of G. Washington, Gen. Taylor, John Bunyan, Capt. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killin Dr. Parkman—&c."

In some cases the humorist may array himself in a thin disguise. Mr. Peter Dunne has used this method in his Mr. Dooley, a genial old Irishman, from whom Mr. Masson quotes:

"To my mind, Hinnissy, we're wastin' too much time thinkin' iv th' future iv our young, an' thryin' to larn thim early what they oughtn't to know till they've growed up. We sind th' childher to school as if 'twas a summer garden where they go to be amused instead iv a pinitinchry where they're sint f'r the original sin. Whin I was a la-ad I was put at me ah-bee abs th' first day I set fut in th' school behind th' hedge an' me head was sore inside an' out befure I wint home. Now th' first thing we larn th' future Mark Hannas an' Jawn D. Gateses iv our naytion is waltzin', singin' an' cuttin' pitchers out iv a book. We'd be much betther teachin' thim th' strangle hold, f'r that's what they need in life."

HIS LORDSHIP SEES THE POINT.

Old Bill visits the noble mine-operator at home and explains the hardships of coal-mining.

In Don Marquis, whom Mr. Masson calls "in many respects our best humorist," he finds "a Rabelaisian (but not in the improper sense) faculty, apparently reckless of consequence, but, to those who understand the craft, in reality restrained," and—

"Because of his wide range Mr. Marquis (who, by the way, is very uneven in his output) is not only able to use his own personality but has succeeded in creating a number of highly amusing characters, such as Archy, Hermione, &c., and to invest them with an atmosphere of reality. His humorous verse is also of a very high quality, and through this medium alone he has produced effects that are quite remarkable, especially during a period where, in spite of what seems to be the contrary, a certain timidity is too common."

CREATING HIS CREATOR.

Old Bill draws Mr. Bairnsfather, as the artist of London *Opinion* imagines he would do it.

George Ade, so Mr. Masson reminds us, never used himself, but—

"started with his gallery of Middle West characters, creating them with astonishing ease and—unless I am greatly mistaken—giving us something permanent; because it would hardly do for any student of the last twenty-five years to overlook what Mr. Ade has done, or what Mr. Peter Dunne has given us in Dooley. This, I think, brings out into relief the necessity, if one's work is to persist, of creating characters."

Coming now to the third method—the method, that is, of burlesque—Mr. Masson remarks:

"And the third way is the way of burlesque, a method that of late has been so much in the fashion. It is quite difficult for us to go back in our own brief literary history and discover any successful burlesques, with the possible exception of Bret Harte's 'Condensed Novels.' Of course, in a minor way, they have always been prevalent, as, for example, after Poe had written his 'Raven' a hundred burlesque forms of it followed, and these are still being written. But burlesque in its larger sense is something quite different from this, which is more nearly called parody, altho both are of the same nature. Burlesque starts out with a certain assumption, the verisimilitude of this depending upon the art of the creator; and then the illusion must be kept up to the end. Within the last year we have had two vivid examples of both kinds of writing; one, 'A Parody Outline of American History,' by Donald Ogden Stewart, and the other, 'The Cruise of the Kawa,' by George Chappell, both of them being admirably done. The first one is what its title claims for it, namely, American history as it might be written by certain writers, and through this medium Mr. Stewart has been able to convey a number of truths that ought certainly to be conveyed as often as possible. In the second one the whole literature of the South Seas, which was so rapidly getting on our nerves, is held up to a deserved ridicule.

"What is really interesting about the apparently sudden influx of these types of burlesque within the last few years, when before there was such a dearth of them, is the evidence it discloses that our whole body of readers is getting to be much more discriminative. The crude humor of Artemus Ward and Bill Nye, as essential as it is in our development, would no longer be tolerated, and one may be sure that the more finished work of so many of our present-day writers would never be published if there were not on the part of an increasing number of readers a growing demand for better work."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENEVIEVE WARD, AMERICAN-BRITON

"A CHARACTER GREATER OFF THE STAGE than on" is the description given of Genevieve Ward by the famous English writer, Richard Whiteing. Of course she was a great actress and until her death in August at the age of eighty-four was regarded as the doyen of the British stage. Her memory is important to us, for she was an American,

Copyrighted by Keystone.

GENEVIEVE WARD.

"A character greater off the stage than on."

born in New York in 1838, daughter of Col. Sam Ward, and granddaughter of a former mayor of this city. She lived her life in Europe, save for her theatrical visits to the United States, and became a British subject, honored finally with the title of Dame of the British Empire. She first made her public appearance as a singer as Madame Guerrabella and gained fame with her beautiful voice until that failed her, and she turned to the dramatic stage. She had sung in public but seven years and in 1862 she ended her operatic career. Ten years later she reappeared as a Shakespearean performer. Mr. Whiteing in the Manchester *Guardian* tells us:

"Her speaking voice was still perfect, her beauty was still in flower; she determined to take to the dramatic stage. She had the friendship and good counsel of Ristori, access to the best professors of teaching in Paris; and in due course she was ready to make a new start in London, in masterpieces of the English school. But London was just then engaged in a profound study of Gaiety burlesque, and Shakespeare spelt headache for playgoers as well as ruin for managers. This, however, was but another difficulty, and for her the starting-point of a new triumph. Manchester was just as great an authority in the higher drama as in the higher music, and she was advised that three lines of favorable notice in that quarter would avail her more than a whole column in any other. She came to Manchester accordingly (in 1873) to play *Lady Macbeth*, and the Manchester *Guardian* gave her the fuller measure in warm tho discriminating praise. She never forgot the service, and this was no less characteristic of her than her equally abiding remembrance of an injury."

The story of her marriage would not ordinarily be treated here but that, in Mr. Whiteing's phrase, "it remains the most brilliant of her victories, since it was so long in close touch with the risk of utter defeat."

"It was but a typical case of one of the worst infamies of the time. Thousands of English-speaking women were married by their own national rite in Continental countries, only to find, when it suited their partners to cast them off, that in Continental law they were no wives at all. The foreign rite naturally had its claims in the foreign country, and where this had been omitted in all or in one of its many formalities the woman was at the mercy of the man. Most women so betrayed wear out their lives in futile personal protest and personal appeal; this one was of another stamp; and in fighting her own claim she fought the battle of a whole sisterhood of sorrow.

"Genevieve Ward knew that her first ceremony, the marriage by civil contract before the American Consul at Nice, would have no binding force in Russia without its complement of the Greek rite. She understood that it was only a preliminary, and that when it was over the parties would immediately go to Paris for a second marriage in the Greek church. De Guerbel wished her to make the journey with him by sea, leaving her friends to take the land route, but she resolutely declined. He therefore went alone, but on his arrival in the French capital he was denounced to the French police, at the instance of the Tsar, for having made too free with the name of the Tsarina, and was ordered to leave France at once. Months passed in total ignorance of his whereabouts on the part of the Wards; and they were in Paris when they heard that he was about to make a splendid marriage with the daughter of a Russian Ambassador. He had new plans for the disposal of the prize of his hand, and when he was reminded of the old one he indulged in mocking allusions to 'Miss Ward.' The injured woman and her family at once set out for Russia, in the bitter, midwinter cold, to seek justice at the hands of the autocrat.

"The American Minister at St. Petersburg took up her case, and on his advice she petitioned the Tsar. She also appealed to the De Guerbel family, and with such effect as to obtain a full recognition of her claims. Hard on that came a messenger from the Tsar to make inquiries in regard to the petition. 'Tell his Majesty,' said the Countess De Guerbel—for so Genevieve Ward now called herself, and with every right but one—'that I wish to have my marriage sanctioned by the Greek Church, so that I may win the right to plead for a divorce and become honorably free from this man.' It has been said that she afterwards gained admission to the Tsar and threw herself at his feet, but there is not a word of truth in it. The American Minister knew that Russia was particularly anxious just then to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, and the matter was treated as one of high diplomatic negotiation from first to last. Orders were now sent to all the Russian Ambassadors abroad for transmission to De Guerbel wherever he might be found. At length he, so to speak, gave himself up in Warsaw, where the Wards were waiting for him, and obtained an interview with the woman he now, for the first time, condescended to address as his wife. He said that he was ready to marry her, and to take her to his estate in a remote part of the country, where, of course, anything might have happened. She accepted the marriage, but declined the honeymoon, and on the morrow, drest in black from head to foot and holding a lighted candle to match the one held by the bridegroom, she stood by his side before the altar of the Greek Cathedral. Her father and one of her brothers stood by, each with a loaded pistol in his pocket for eventualities. When the ceremony was over, the bride turned her back on the bridegroom, and taking her father's arm left the church and drove to her hotel. Within five minutes after that she and her whole party were driving full speed to the railway station, and they were beyond the frontier before the bewildered bridegroom could carry out his scheme of seizing her as his lawful property and taking her wherever he liked.

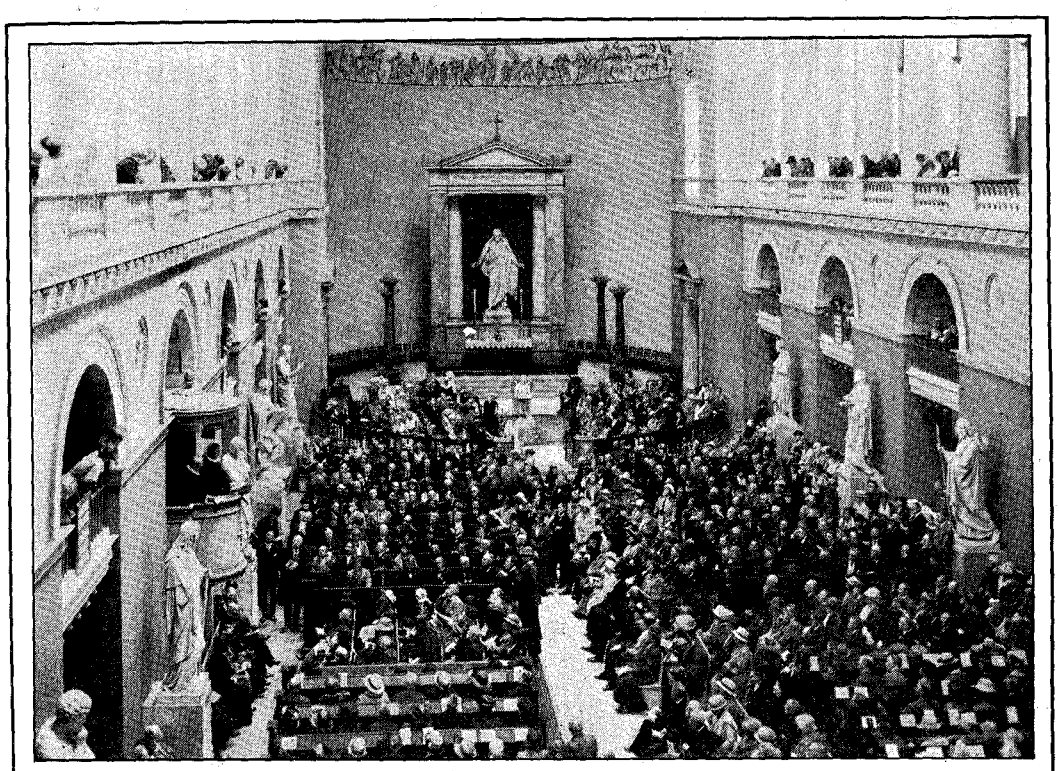
"Many conditional offers of marriage followed this spirited proceeding, but the deeply injured woman never sought divorce, having no inclination to a second venture in matrimony. She never saw her husband again. At one time he followed her to France and, in her absence, ransacked her apartments, only to be warned that if he repeated that or other annoyance he would be personally conducted to the frontier by the police. Years afterwards, when in New York, she heard from a friend in Nice of his death by paralysis brought on by dissipation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

WHILE NEW WAR CLOUDS are lowering over the Near East and threatening to involve the whole of Europe, it is worth noting that the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches met recently in Copenhagen to try Christianity, instead of statecraft, as a means toward permanent peace. Nearly 200 delegates were gathered in Our Lady's Church in the Danish city, and sank without a trace the rancor evidenced at The Hague and Geneva. In the words of one American, they deeply imprest our delegates with "the fact that constructive measures of far-reaching significance such as Christendom has never before realized were consummated." Among them was a resolution proposed jointly by the French and German delegates that "the churches of the world strive together for the attainment of universal peace, which can not be successfully realized without both mental and spiritual disarmament." Another, presented by the American delegation and adopted by the Conference, embodied a provision summoning the National Councils of the World Alliance to arouse public sentiment wherever Christians foregather in "favor of another and greater international conference (than the Washington Disarmament Conference) meeting in an atmosphere of Christian brotherhood to cope with the grave problems now menacing the peace of mankind."



CHRISTIAN DIPLOMATS TRYING WHERE STATESMEN HAVE FAILED.

Without bargaining or interchange of spoils, allies of the Church at Copenhagen sink all their racial differences and seek to establish a permanent basis for international peace.

The first thing one felt about this remarkable group, writes Dr. Frederick Lynch in *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), was that a new spirit has come over the leaders of the churches in Europe. Two years ago, he says, "delegates from the Balkan States would hardly speak to each other because of the trouble about religious minorities; French and Germans both came to the meeting protesting against sitting in the same room with each other until each group apologized to the other for acts committed during the war and since; there was constraint felt through all the sessions." Now, we are told, all that has gone, mostly because the World Alliance has been bringing these men together since the war. It was especially notable that the French and German delegates approached each other in true Christian spirit. Dr. Deissman, the leading German delegate, and Dr. Wilfrid Monod, the leading delegate from France, ironed out their differences of opinion courteously in open conference. Dr. Deissman, we are told, admitted that his countrymen had made great mistakes. They had not realized, Dr. Lynch quotes him as saying, what war meant, but now they know; their sufferings have taught them a great lesson and people and Government alike are unanimously for world disarmament. Dr. Monod replied that he could trust men like Dr. Deissman and the other German delegates, but that the French, as a nation, wanted more definite assurances before putting aside their own arms and trusting the German Government. But when an effective League of Nations possest sufficient power to make the world safe, France, he declared, would hail with gladness the day of universal disarmament. Friendly relations were established by the other delegates, and, writes Dr. Lynch,

"One could not help feeling again and again the exceedingly great value of this gathering as the one place where the delegates from the Balkan States and Central Europe have a real point of contact. Many of the problems, especially those connected with minorities, have got to be settled by bringing the parties concerned together. Here they meet for several days and by friendly discussion—and it always was friendly—arrive at mutual understandings which are fruitful of great good."

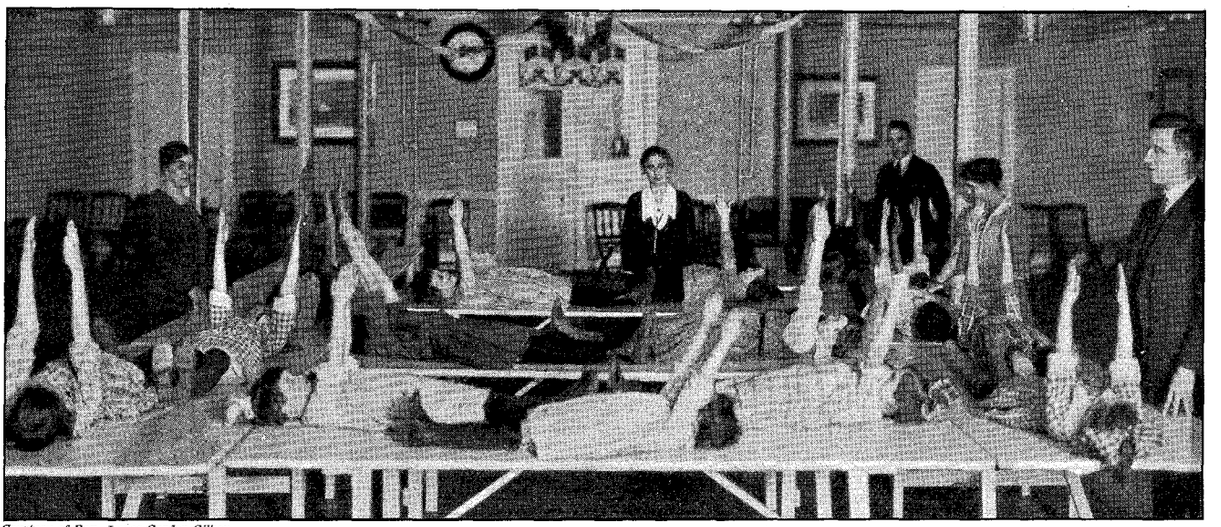
Among definite steps taken to minimize international ill-will was the appointment of a committee to try to eliminate racial prejudice from textbooks, and these resolutions:

"1. That the League of Nations appoint a commission at once to make a thorough investigation of the whole situation as regards the oppression of religious minorities and revise the Treaty of Versailles so as to provide for complete religious liberty.

"2. That limitation of armaments proceed as rapidly as possible inasmuch as preparation for war and war itself are things incompatible with the religion of Jesus Christ, and at the same time institutions for the peaceable settlement of international disputes be immediately set up.

"3. That the United States and Germany enter the League of Nations at once."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy of Rev. James Gordon Gilkey.

A HUMAN REPAIR SHOP.

By mending faulty parts of little bodies, the South Congregational Church, at Springfield, Mass., makes practical use of its religion. The attendance at these corrective clinics for crippled children rose last winter to forty a week.

PUTTING RELIGION TO WORK

JOINING RELIGION TO SOCIABILITY, a Massachusetts church has adopted a community service program ranging from corrective clinics for crippled children to free music lessons. Three years ago the South Congregational Church, at Springfield, Mass., took over another church which was losing ground because of its proximity to several stronger churches and equipped it as a community center. A novel and extensive program was introduced by the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, pastor of the church, with such success, we read in the Boston *Transcript*, that last winter's record shows that more than forty organizations met regularly at the Community House, that 679 families were reached by its activities, and that the attendance for the ten months between September, 1921, and July, 1922, reached the surprizing total of 83,431. One of the most interesting lines of work at the Community House is, we are told, the health program for the children, which is in charge of a graduate nurse, who receives the cooperation of the Springfield Visiting Nurse Association. A free pre-natal clinic is held each week, and every Wednesday afternoon there is a Well-Baby Conference at which a doctor and two nurses advise mothers about the care of their small children. During the past ten months 5,678 children have attended this conference. Twice a week corrective clinics for crippled children are held under the direction of Professor S. B. Betzler, of Springfield College, and the attendance at these clinics, says the writer in the *Transcript*, rose last winter to forty children a week. Proper nourishment forms a part of any health program, and every school day a hot luncheon is served at a nominal cost to the boys and girls of the neighborhood, many of whom are said to be dependent on the Community House for their daily midday meal. During the school year just closed 7,462 children were fed in this way. To complete this health program, the South Church has just equipped the land about the Community House for a children's playground. Season tickets are sold to the children at the rate of one cent a week, and the attendance averages 300 children a day. The recreational and other programs, we are told, are equally interesting, and are thus described:

"Two motion-picture machines have been installed, and during the school year four motion-picture entertainments are given each week—the one on Saturday afternoon designed especially for children.

"During the winter of 1921–22, 30,742 people saw the Community House movies—the majority of the attendants being children. In cooperation with the Junior Achievement League of the city, the Community House maintains ten Junior Achievement Clubs, each meeting weekly and offering boys and girls an opportunity to learn everything from making toys to building a radio. The Community House also maintains a free Music School at which ten volunteer music teachers from the South Church give weekly lessons to over fifty children whose parents are unable to pay for musical instruction. A Christmas Club, organized last Christmas to develop the habit of thrift, reports 105 members, each of whom is saving a definite sum each week.

"The total amount saved by these children in the first quarter of 1922 was just over $250. In connection with the daily lunches, a children's library also has been opened. The books have been donated by the church people, and during the past school year over 10,000 children have used this library and the other Community House facilities between school sessions. In April a three-stage radio was added to the Community House equipment, and a Club of twenty boys meets regularly through the school year to study and practise on the instrument. Incidentally this radio furnishes music for the Sunday evening services held every week at the Community House.

"Several interesting experiments are being carried on in religious work. Each Sunday afternoon there is a Community House Sunday-school, at which most of the instruction is given by means of motion-pictures. This is believed to be the first Sunday-school of its type in the world. Within two months the attendance had increased from sixty-five to over 300. Later each Sunday afternoon, a light supper is served to any young people who come to the Community House, and afterward a Young People's Forum takes the place of the conventional Christian Endeavor. The attendance at the weekly suppers varies from fifty to 100, and the attendance at the Forum from 100 to 200.

"In connection with these religious gatherings for young people an elaborate series of socials is arranged, including theatricals at the South Church Parish House and dances at the Community House. Every Sunday night the Community House has its own religious service, with motion-pictures as a definite part of the program. In the last three years the attendance has increased steadily till this spring people were turned away week after week.

"The pictures shown range from Biblical subjects to photo-dramas like 'The Servant in the House' and patriotic films like 'The Man Without a Country.'

"This Community House program has developed in such a promising way that the South Church has just made a motion-picture film illustrating these different activities and showing the actual work that is being done in them. This film is entitled 'A Modern Church in Action,' runs for twenty-five minutes, and is available for use by other churches and community houses. It is believed to be the first film ever made by a church to show the scope of its community work."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A BISHOP'S APPEAL FOR THE LOWLY

SEMI-PAGANISM, RATHER THAN CHRISTIANITY, strikes the average observer as the term descriptive of modern life when he beholds homes of luxury and extravagance, waste and selfish comfort at one end of the street, and mean, comfortless houses and indecent conditions at the other end. Small wonder, then, that a man can hardly become interested in the social and industrial order without becoming something of a radical. Thus declares Bishop Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark, who believes that the Church must make its own the cause of the unprivileged people, of those upon whom the existing social and industrial order presses heavily, while it must stand against injustice and unfairness of both sides. As he sees it, the Church to-day is suffering from too close association with those high in authority and in prosperity, while less considerate for the great majority for whom life is one long, unending struggle. The Church, he says in his sermon which opened the forty-seventh triennial convention of the Episcopal Church at Portland, Ore., and which is published in the leading organs of that church, "is suffering for its silence when horrible abuses thrived in English mills and mines in the first half of the last century. We have not measured, yet, the meaning of our Lord's compassion on the great multitude." While bespeaking fairer terms and better living conditions for those who must travel the stonier paths of life, Bishop Lines does not forget that they, too, owe a duty, and he says:

"The Church can not countenance violent methods, or an unfair day's pay, or an unfair day's work, or the breaking of agreements, but it must never lose its interest nor forget its obligation in the Master's name for the great multitude in the hard places in life. It must be able to give voice to the aspirations and hopes and desires of this multitude for something better in life for themselves and their children. Out from unspoiled homes are to come those who shall maintain the life of the Church and the service of religion. The Master's heart went out to those who had the least in the way of possessions or opportunity in life, and so must the heart of the Church. Our Blessed Lord came into the world to get under that heavy burden which rests upon the great majority of men and women, and wo is to the Church if, with His spirit and example, it does not try to get under that burden, also.

"I know very well how strongly many of our people feel because of utterances in the name of Social Service which seem radical and unwarranted, but it is much better for men and women coming to know and feel the wrongs and hardships associated with the order which we have accepted and tried to think Christian, to cry out against it, using strong language, than that the Church should be silent. I wonder not that the world is in revolt against the old and existing order, whether it be in society or industry, or in customs and manner of living. It is largely a revolt against suppression and worn-out customs and traditions, and it had to come in a world which was settling down under the impression that money-making and selfish prosperity and pleasure seeking are the main things in life."

However, an increasing number of intelligent business men are endeavoring in a Christian way to solve industrial difficulties, notices Bishop Lines, rejoicing that among them human welfare is counted more than the value of property and that the remedy for the world's ills is recognized as moral and spiritual rather than economic. Industrial questions, he says, are most perplexing, and can not be settled without religion. "Always," he quotes, "let humanity say the last word in human relations."

It has often been questioned whether the Church has the right to exercise its voice in solving economic problems, and as often upheld that the Church is no less concerned in social than in spiritual welfare. This is the stand taken by Bishop Lines, who declares that the Church has rightly placed social service beside missions and religious education as an essential part of its work. Christian people, he says, have awakened to "a new sense of social obligation, moving away from the old thought that a man's first business in the world is to save his own soul."

"It is as true of the Church as of the individual, that it must lose its life if it is to find it; that it must save the world if it would save itself. Service expresses a great central truth of our religion and belongs with worship. It must attest the reality and genuineness of worship. It can not be right to pray for what we are not trying to accomplish in the use of our lives and our opportunities."

HEALING A THOUSAND-YEAR SCHISM

"THE MOST MOMENTOUS CHAPTER in ecclesiastical history in a thousand years, scarcely excepting the chapters of the Reformation period," was written, says *The Living Church* (Episcopal), when the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church, in Constantinople, recently acknowledged the validity of the Anglican episcopate and priesthood. Thus, says this organ of the High Church party of the Episcopal Church, "after centuries of questioning, the validity of the Anglican episcopate and priesthood is established by the Patriarchal See of the most ancient branch of the historic Catholic Church. The schism of a thousand years' standing bids fair to be healed in our day, and the healing process is all but complete." Regarding this pronouncement as proof from an impartial body of the validity of Anglican orders, *The Living Church* remarks:

"The strongest charge that Rome has made against us during these centuries of estrangement is that no impartial forum has ever heretofore formally accepted the Anglican view concerning our orders. That charge is now forever nullified; and Rome is left in a position of isolation, clinging to a disproven position that grew partly out of prejudice, partly out of misunderstanding, and which has been fanned by controversialists for propaganda purposes. *Roma locuta est;* and Rome was wrong. Constantinople is right.

"Of course this decision does not, of itself, establish unity between Easterns and Anglicans. It does, however, make unity, each communion being wholly autonomous and preserving its own characteristics, the inevitable next step if all of us preserve that attitude of friendship and sympathy which means so much in mutual ecclesiastical relations."

While this organ of the High Church party thus rejoices over the successful culmination of its hopes and of a series of negotiations of long standing, the pronouncement will not so inspire those of the Low Church party, whose pride is their Protestantism. "We sincerely desire to become something more Catholic than Greeks, Episcopalian, or Presbyterian," says *The Churchman* (Low Church) in an article written some months ago, when union with the Greek Church was being discust. But, it asks, "is there the slightest chance of our arriving at that better Catholic state by becoming so involved in the Greek Church that we have hopelessly damaged every prospect of transforming the whole Protestant world, ourselves included, into a kind of catholicity that can hold the homage of those Christians who claim the Protestant Reformation as part of their spiritual heritage?" It is quite within the realm of possibility, thinks *The Churchman*, to become so involved with the Greek Church as to imperil any hope of reunion with "our Protestant brothers." However,

"There is, we concede, a chance of Greek, Anglican and non-episcopalian Protestants merging into a larger unit which shall be neither Greek nor Anglican, and which, therefore, may possess irenic qualities to attract non-episcopalian Protestants. But unless something quite unexpected happens to the Greek Church, we at present see no hope of such a merger. What there is great danger of our doing, however, is so involving the Episcopal Church with the Greek Church that the present chasm which separates us from Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., will be so widened as to make reunion with them almost impossible. We are not convinced that some who are most active in the negotiations with our Greek brothers are not far more eager to blot out of the Episcopal Church every trace of the Reformation than to reunite Christendom in a community of faith and spirit which we, who are not wholly ashamed of our Protestant heritage, can find acceptable."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The rug above is No. 396

October
2nd to 7th
is—

Congoleum

It Means Reduced Price

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Great Opportunity for the Housewives of America!

Bargain Prices in America's Most Popular Floor-Coverings

Through a special arrangement made with thousands of stores, located in practically every city and town in the United States, you can buy all next week, genuine guaranteed *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rugs and Floor-Coverings at reduced prices.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are today adding to the beauty, comfort and convenience of millions of homes—saving time, money and labor for millions of housewives.

A Timely Buying Opportunity

The primary purpose of this big national Gold-Seal Congoleum Week sale is to enable those women who have not yet used Congoleum Art-Rugs or Floor-Covering to prove for themselves, at the least possible expense, the money-saving, labor-saving economy of this modern sanitary floor-covering.

But it also offers all Congoleum users a rare opportunity to make additional purchases at bargain prices.

The Newest Designs—All the Popular Sizes

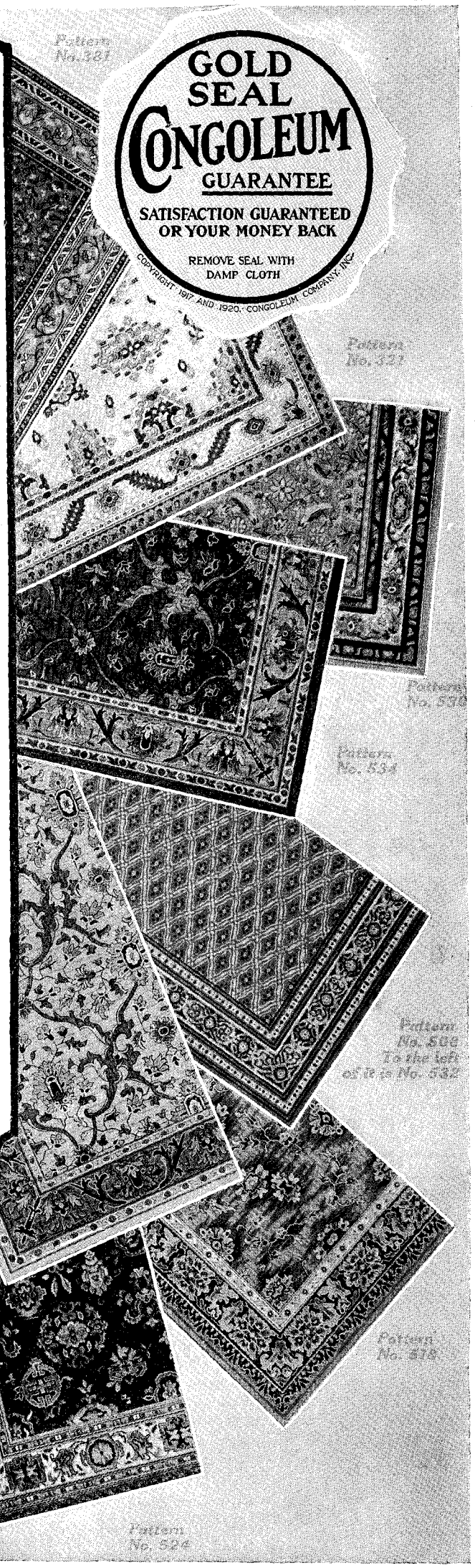
The *Gold-Seal* Congoleum in this sale is all new goods, fresh from our factory. All of the newest patterns are included in a complete range of sizes suitable for every room in the house.

Watch the advertisements in your local newspapers to find out who the merchants are in your town that have joined this great nation-wide drive for brighter homes and lighter housework.

This is a money-saving opportunity you can't afford to miss. Remember, the sale ends on Saturday, Oct. 7th.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco
Minneapolis Atlanta Dallas Kansas City Pittsburgh



Week

Everywhere

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

WHAT a chance not to do it right, a chance that many of our younger poets could be depended on to miss, but Mrs. Bacon gives us whole dramas in her series in *Harper's*. We select three out of the five:

THE SONGS OF FIVE WOMEN

By Josephine Daskam Bacon

THE WIFE

A woman snatched him from the gates of birth,
And laid him at another woman's breast,
And when he slips at last beneath the earth,
A woman bathes him for that last, long rest.

His curling head he tucks within her elbow,
His burning lips he cools upon her heart,
His silvery hair rests on her faithful shoulder,
A tree, a vine, a crutch, our constant part!

Where can we lean, on whom he leans forever?
Where shall we rest, who must his pillow be?
Guessing our want, he reached above a moment,
And found us God . . . who needs Him more than we?

THE MOTHER

And did She smile you down the path,
And slip aside and mock your wrath,
And leave you cursing all the rest?
But I will always love you best!

And did They smirch your youth-white page,
And soil your message to the Age,
So that you can not read it clear?
But you will always find me here!

And did It drag you off the shore,
And pound you under that white roar,
And toss you back, bruised, blind and dumb?
But I will be here when you come!

THE TOAST O' THE TOWN

O love it was a rosy thing, a merry thing, a gay thing,
It bloomed above this cold old earth like roses on the snow.
It turned into a clawing thing, a cutting thing, a stabbing thing—
I've loved a many times, my lass, and I ought to know!

O Love it was a graceful thing, a tender thing, a touching thing.
It bent above my lifting arms like wave crests o'er the land.
It turned into a dull thing, a clumsy thing, a crushing thing—
It's bruised me many times, my lass, I ought to understand!

O Love it was a bloomy thing, a flamy thing, a starry thing.
It flung me up above the clouds as stars leap in the sky.
It turned into a leaden thing, a cursed thing, a corpse thing—
And yet I turn and look, my lass, to catch it, passing by!

THE little red schoolhouse will have its first sensation if Miss Wilkinson's lines in the New York *Times* are prophetic:

THE RUNAWAY SCHOOLMISTRESS

By Florence Wilkinson

Furry silver of the frost-touched leaves will fall;
Sparkling dawn will find
Shamefaced asters blackened by the wall;
From the schoolhouse on the windy hill
The first school bell will call;
Spongy school books like crumpled toadstools will lie
On slippery desks—and a pellet ready for the teacher's eye;
The identical dunce will be grinning by the wall—
I'll not be there, I'll not be there, I'll not be there at all.

Between my lips I've had the sweetness of the city dust.
I love it, and I'll stop my ears and go
Where cheeks are painted pink and shiny motors flow.
I'll buy a baker's crust
I'll wear my soles to holes on pavement stones—
I'm mad to go, I must, I must.

Toppling hay will rumble to red barns—tonk, tonk!
The red wine-saps will gleam smashed in the ruts
By cider mills and copper pulp will turn
Grasshoppers drunk.
Old men will gather nubbly bags of butternuts;
The deacon's hulking boy will loathe his Latin
And, as usual, flunk;
Chinese wiggly writing—wild geese in the gold
Over Joe English Hill—cry, faint and cold,
Good-bye! honk, honk!—
I'll not be there, I'll not be there, I'll not be there at all.

A SAFE berth after long stormy seas is pictured here; also a bit of Old England that we do not reduplicate. *The Saturday Review* (London) brings us many of Mr. Thorley's lines, and he's a real romantic:

THE OLD BARGEE

By Wilfrid Thorley

Spend your time along the towpath where the banks are mossy-lipt,
Where tides are slow and as you go you hear the chime of whipt
Ripples sliding
Round the siding
Where the trucks are tipt.

There's the miller at the malthouse, and his daughter's at the door;
She's a lusty wench and willing, I'll be bound, atho you're poor.
Show your mettle
And she'll settle
When you've made your score.

He's a tidy pile put by him, twenty homers in his loft,
Four roan cows to graze his meadow, and a bit of idle croft
Full o' lush room
For the mushroom
When the mould is soft.

And in summer when it's sunny and the long wheat billow rolls,
Then it's good to watch the swallows, and the fawn-grey filly foals
Rolling over
In the clover
Round the high-looped poles.

Filing far along the towpath with a murmur that is sweet,
Past the barley and the beetroot and the lofty piles o' peat,
With a ditty
To the city
Where the mad wheels beat.

Then I think o' straining hausers, and the topsails o' the ships
All a-flutter, sirens hooting, crippled liners in the slips,
Gulls that flitter
In the litter
That the slow wave lips.

But at sea there's little comfort, little frolic, little sleep,
All's a misty midnight gamble, nothing's sure and life is cheap
Life is stiller
At *my* tiller
And the tides all neap.

So I've turned my back on sailing, said good-bye to ships at sea,
Take my tip and do the same, boy; live and die a land bargee.
Hark! she crushes
Thro' the rushes
To the malthouse quay.

THE contrast in appearances between the Old World and the New has been brought home to too many of us not to feel the force of these lines in the *Double Dealer* (New Orleans). Mr. Wilson's address can be appropriated to many about to make the adventure besides the friend who is here seen embarking:

STUCCO AND STONE

(To J. P. B.)

By Edmund Wilson, Jr.

I

By summer seas that lull your flight,
By drowsy shores serenely old,
In gleaming towns of rose and white,
You will find bodies burnt to gold—

There where the waves are brought to heel
There where the Alps, no longer free,
Come down like elephants to kneel
Beside the glazed and azure sea;

Or—parched for yellow, rose and red—
Where madder, rose and yellow rot,
Gay drooping palaces that wade
Green waters ordurous and hot.

II

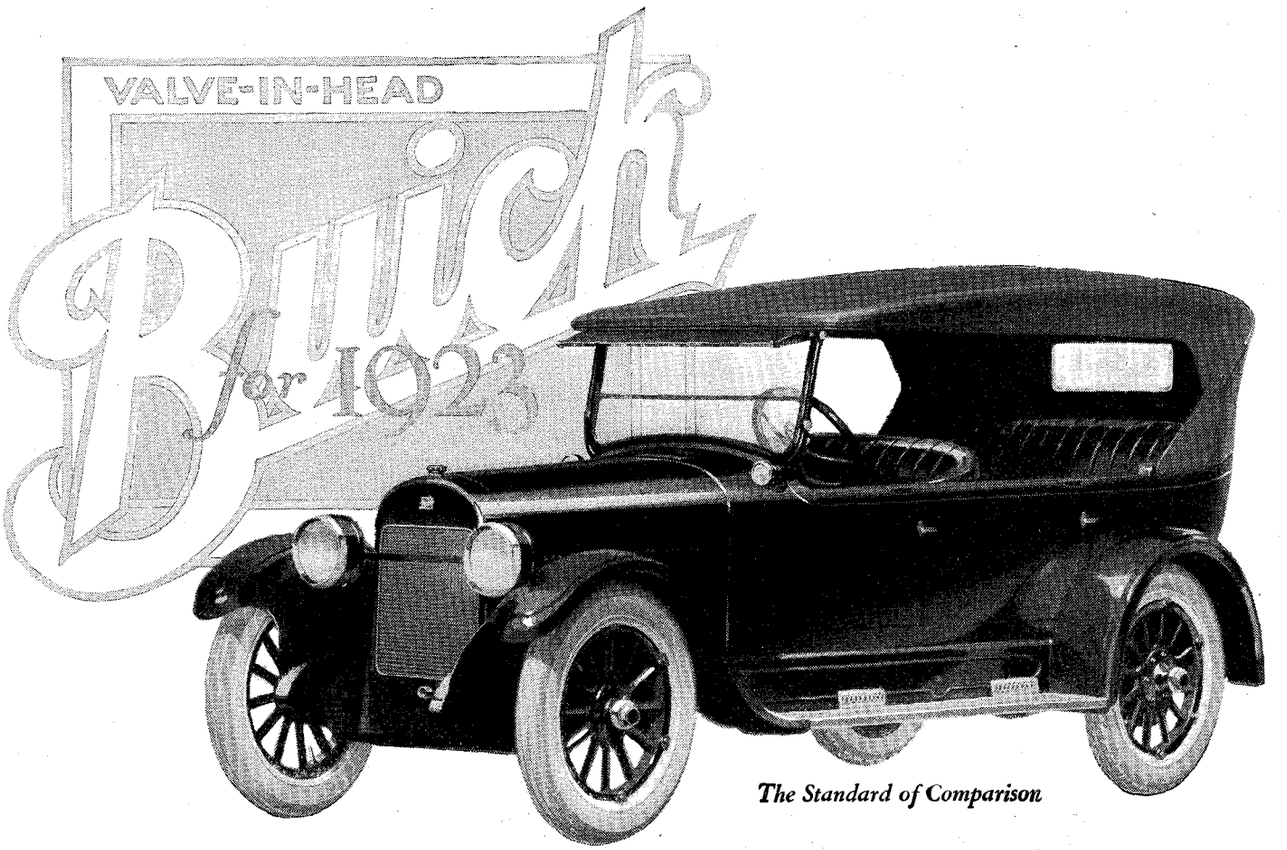
Yes: you will find the silver-tinselled night,
The mirror of the East that takes her hue—
But I, the dusky-toned, the dry, the brown,
But I, the city crowned with that clear light
Which roofs the streets with crystal white and blue,
And cuts the cypress black above the town—

That clearest light which, biting the straight stone,
The low-domed hills, clipped sharp the cliffs of Hell—
That pure and candid radiance, bright to blind,
Which brims the valley, where a vision shone
That fled like snow—too infinite to tell!—
Or like the Sibyl's leaves before the wind.

III

Florence or Nancy—Nancy nobly cold!—
Ah, still in dreams I ride again as once
The northern roads and late re-enter there,
Below white August clouds with rounded bellies,
The great high thin-ribbed gates of black and gold
And stand in the wide Eighteenth Century square
Beneath stone urns atop gray-yellow fronts—
Yes, still I seek down vistas of Callot,
With yellow leaves along the linden alleys,
Old houses in a sober brass-trimmed row,
Leaf-freshened courts, clear windows long and low,
And the gray ancient gods,
That bear about their battered empty pods
The Eighteenth Century on pose and face
In fresh indelible grace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Standard of Comparison

The *New* Master of the Road

The 1923 Buick Seven-Passenger—$1435

Marked comforts, refinements and the most complete equipment characterize the 1923 Buick Seven-Passenger Touring Car and heighten those splendid qualities of appearance, riding ease and power which have made this model so often patterned after.

The long graceful lines have been accentuated by lowering the body height appreciably and by the new full crown fenders, drum type head and cowl lamps. The sitting posture for all seven seats has been made perfect in its comfort; the top has an exclusive tailored design with a distinctive type of windshield visor to match its trimness; a rear-vision mirror, completely new instrument board, cowl ventilator and transmission lock are among the many other touches of fine craftsmanship which are reflected in this new model.

The time-proven Buick type of cantilever spring has been given an entirely new suspension which absorbs road roughness and does away absolutely with any necessity for rear snubbers or shock absorbers. The famous Buick Valve-in-Head motor, the velvet Buick clutch, the body construction—all evidence the painstaking care invested to make this car a master.

This new model of the Buick Seven-Passenger Touring is, indeed, the finest of the long line of motor cars of this type that have borne the Buick name.

Among the other improvements and refinements are: etched threshold plates, nickeled foot rest brackets, high-grade tonneau carpet, windshield wiper; nickeled scuff plates on the running boards and nickel steering wheel spider.

$1435—F. O. B. Buick Factories

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

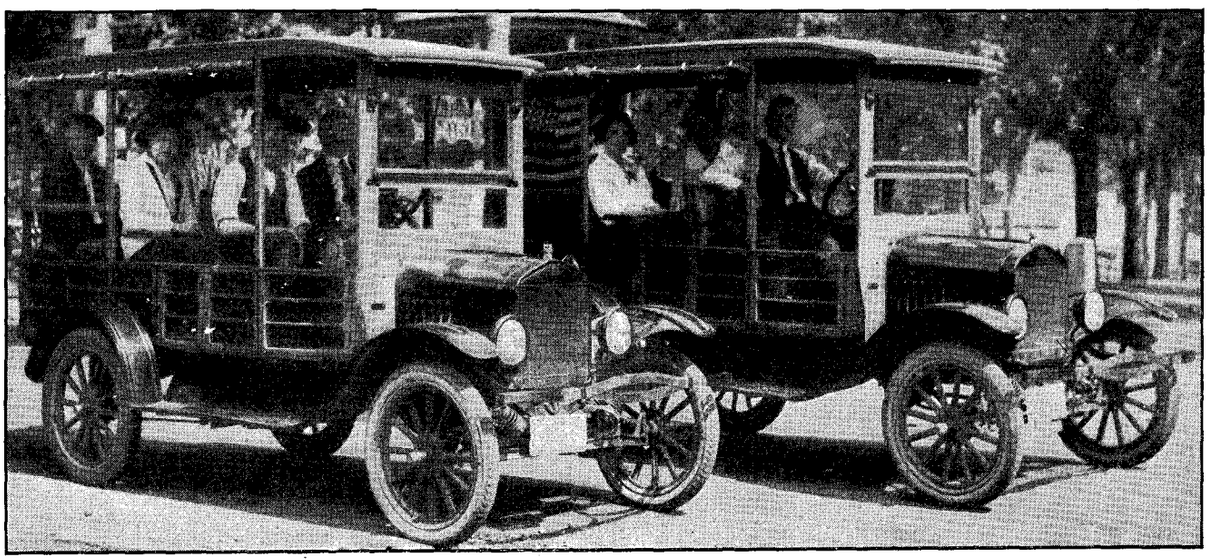
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in all Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES



Photos by courtesy of the Boston "Globe."

"PAY-AS-YOU-PLEASE."

The "N. C." above the windshield, up under the top, is the key to the situation. The letters stand for "New Civilization," and the "Pay-as-you-please" cars are a part of the attempt of Foxboro, Massachusetts, to prove that it is a going concern.

THE "NEW CIVILIZATION"—AS STARTED IN FOXBORO

"BE THE KIND OF A PERSON you would like to have for your best friend" seems to represent the central idea of a new scheme of city-running which is being tried out in a little Massachusetts community. The plan is so inclusive that it is respectfully offered as the cure for many of the things that are notoriously wrong with the world. The "New Civilization," as it is called, is run on honor, costs each of its members ten cents a year to belong, and is backed by a thoroughgoing business man. It got into the newspapers of the country, and is receiving a good deal of consideration both for and against, chiefly because its honor system has recently been applied to a bus service. A great deal of talk about running a community on an honor basis may evaporate without attracting much attention, but when a person is literally permitted to pay whatever he thinks is right for an automobile ride, people sit up and take notice. The fact is, it appears, that "pay-what-you-please" has replaced "pay-as-you-enter" as the rule in the transportation scheme of Foxboro. You can have an automobile ride anywhere within a ten-mile radius of the town on a "conscience fare." As Lucian Thayer explains in the Boston *Globe:*

> The size of your fare is in proportion to the swelling of your conscience as you drop your coins in a sealed iron box on the dashboard of the bus.
>
> "Of course, a man may drop in a plugged nickel if he has a plugged conscience," says Edgar H. Bristol, local manufacturer and town benefactor, who originated the plan.
>
> But so far, during seven busy weeks of operation, there have been only two fares bordering upon the estate of the plugged coin.

Clearly "The Gem of Norfolk County," as Foxboro is locally known, may lay claim to a highly conscientious population. But the reason for this is that the bus line is for the use of members of the New Civilization, all of whom subscribe to a lofty doctrine of community and world harmony, brotherhood and service, of which Mr. Bristol is the exponent.

Just eighteen months ago he conceived of this organization as one little movement which might help to make the world better. So long as it concerned itself purely with abstractions and meetings and discussions, home folks remained either indifferent or skeptical, and its membership stood at the modest figure of 250. But now that people have found New Civilization means cheaper fares and money in their pockets—that is, service—its roster has jumped 900 in a month, and more than one-fourth of the townspeople of Foxboro are enrolled in its 10-cents-per-year membership.

If Mr. Bristol's preference were followed, he would be obscured in this story. He believes in an entente cordiale rather than in splendid isolation. Within the organization he is submerged; its members make it go. But all history has a beginning and Mr. Bristol is it. As he was the inventor of the recording instruments which his Foxboro company makes, he was the inventor—"experimenter" he prefers to call himself—of the New Civilization idea.

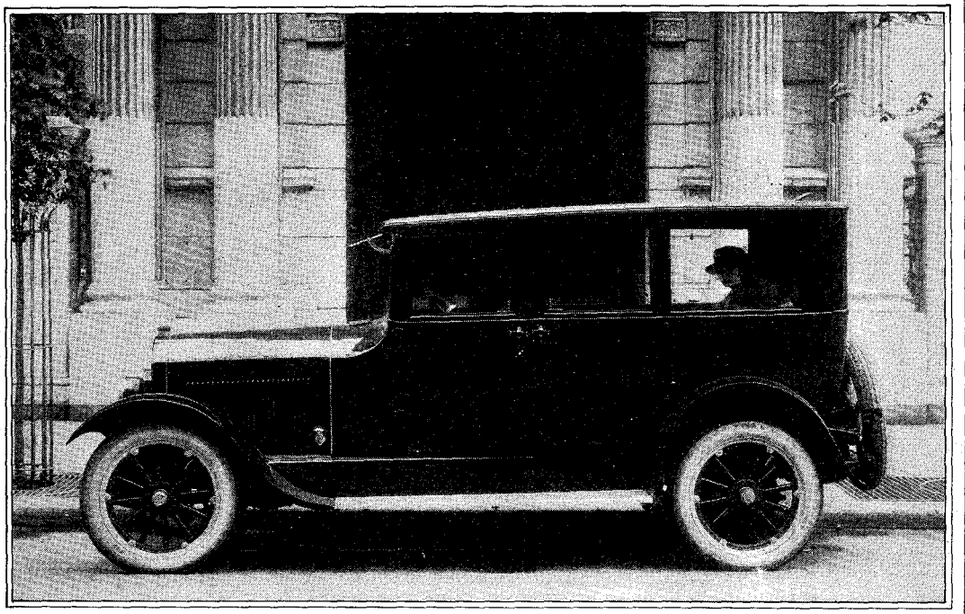
Locally he is a power, being an officer of the bank, member of the local coal company, publisher of the Foxboro weekly newspaper and one of the wealthiest men in the community. In

NEW CIVILIZATION RULES FOR CONDUCT

1. Get all the joy out of life you can; give it to the first person you meet and then repeat.
2. Do the things that are right for all.
3. Put your ideals into practise.
4. Do the things you would like to see others do.
5. Be the kind of a person you would like to have for your best friend.
6. Say what you think and mean what you say.
7. Control yourself and work for what you want.
8. Take what belongs to you and see that others get what belongs to them.
9. Treat yourself right and you will be treating others right.
10. Belong to the New Civilization.
11. Earn your own living.
12. Take care of your obligations.
13. Build up a reserve.
14. Have open hands, open mind, open heart.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST A REAL DURANT GOOD CAR



THE DURANT SIX SEDAN

WHEN one thinks of a violin of great beauty and tone, the mind dwells on Stradivarius. When one thinks of the master's touch on the canvas, the mind naturally turns to Michelangelo. When we think of beauty and quality in a jewel, we think of Tiffany.

In automobiles, the master's touch is found in the Durant. Since the beginning of the industry the name Durant has been identified with all things worth while in automobiles.

THE SIX

Roadster	$1600
Touring	1650
Coupe	2250
Sedan	2400

f. o. b. Muncie, Ind.

THE FOUR

Roadster	$ 890
Touring	890
Sedan	1365
Coupe	1365

f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

DURANT MOTORS, INC., 1819 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DURANT

Manufacturing and Assembling Plants:

DURANT MOTOR CO. OF INDIANA, *Muncie, Indiana* DURANT MOTOR CO. OF MICH., *Lansing, Mich.*
DURANT MOTOR CO. OF NEW JERSEY, *Elizabeth, N.J.* DURANT MOTOR CO. OF CALIF., *Oakland, Cal.*
DURANT MOTOR CO. OF N. Y., Inc., *L. I. City, N. Y.* DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LTD., *Leaside, O.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

anticipation of his birthday, March 7, 1921, he wrote a couplet and had several copies of it struck off at the print shop. It reads:

"My inmost desire and greatest ambition
Is to learn how to live without an omission."

At a small gathering of friends in his home he presented these cards and asked them if they would like to join an organization with this pledge and others. That started it. As the *Globe* writer quotes Mr. Bristol:

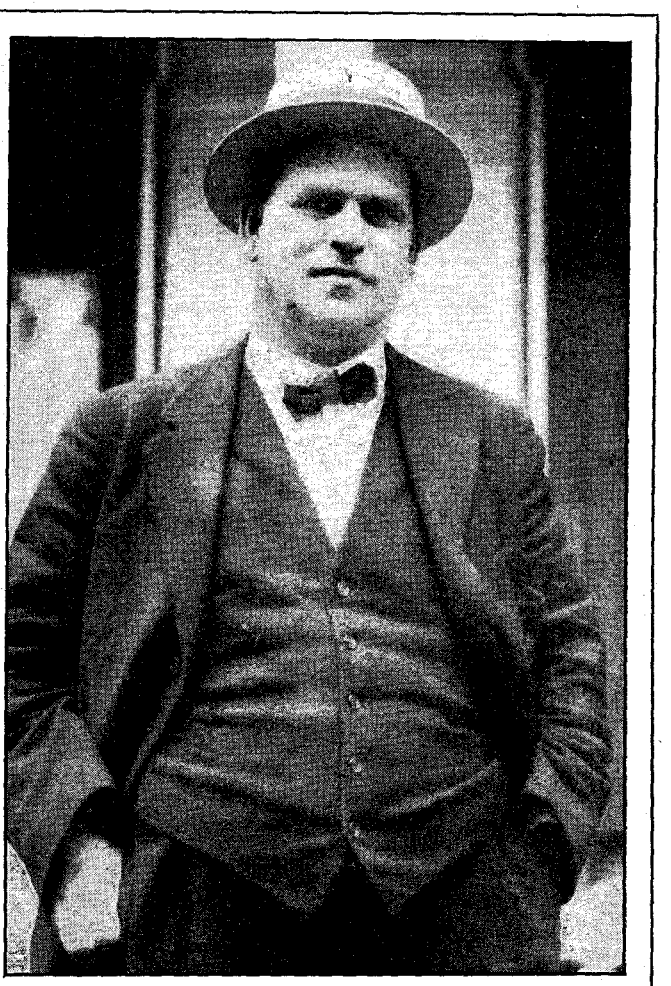
"The idea came to me because of the disturbed conditions and the unrest following the war. It seemed all so unnecessary if people would only stop and think. The problem of world harmony and peace is one of education. My idea was to set people to thinking and to unify their thoughts and actions. I think that by doing this eventually we may come somewhere the near millennium, escape wars and petty quarrels and attain a harmonious civilization.

"In New Civilization we are leaving out politics, religion and other matters on which people do not agree; and we are trying to associate members on a basis where they can agree. The thing is not religious; nor is it philanthropic—so long as I have anything to do with it, it will be economically sound and people will put in only what they get out of it.

"We held a forum in the Town Hall for a while and have held home meetings in Foxboro and other towns. We discuss questions of all sorts, in fact, anything suggested by any member as of general interest—as whether we should build a new schoolhouse, the question of transportation, what love is, what Foxboro most needs, what are the needs of women, etc."

Whatever broad ideas Mr. Bristol may hold of world harmony, his conception of the practical working of his organization in Foxboro is of one that serves the community. From the beginning he promoted public discussion, through his paper, on the topic, "What Does Foxboro Most Need?"

He admits frankly that there has been much popular criticism of New Civilization and its bus line, much slurring and frowning talk.



AN OPPONENT OF "PLUGGED CONSCIENCES."

Edgar H. Bristol, manufacturer and financier, is the originator of the Foxboro experiment. "A man may pay his way with plugged nickels if he has a plugged conscience," he announced, in a recent discussion of his honor system of city management.

"Many people are suspicious of it," said he. "They think I have some ulterior purpose. One of my friends joined it originally out of 'sympathy' for me, he said. But I don't need any sympathy. There are enough people enthusiastic about this to make it go.

"All I have ever done was to start it and place $100 to its credit in the National Bank, to enable the purchase of the beach-wagon machines. I am now only a member, like all others. Every other has the same voice as I. All are eligible from the date of birth until death, but none are asked to join. I am trying to let the organization grow by a process of evolution, to let the members develop it by their own ideas and suggestions of ways in which it can serve them and the community."

"New civilization is coming into existence because the old civilization is constantly breaking down in spots where it has not conformed to the laws of the universe," says its declaration. "We believe in the laws of the universe. . . . We believe we have to put forth some effort in the form of work or play for anything we want. . . . We believe the mind can control material activities—that we have to think right in order to act right—that an open mind is essential to right thinking."

Many Foxboro folks got the notion that "N. C." was an abstraction, a flow of hot air and a free supply of words. Members decided this summer it was time to produce service.

On July 12 the first "New Civilization Service Car," driven by Ed Fisher, started business in the square and took its post across from the Common near the business center of the town. About ten days later Service Car No. 2 put in its appearance with driver Stokoe. The plan of operation is simple, as described by the *Globe* correspondent:

The cars are for members only. One pays ten cents per year to join and receives an indentification card bearing a serial number. A member desiring to drive to any place within a ten-mile radius of Foxboro either telephones his order or fills out a sort of traffic card on which he places his membership number. The car calls at the given time and carries the passenger to his destination.

Upon leaving the bus the passenger is supposed to drop his fare in a box on the dashboard. No one knows how much he gives; he pays as he would pay for his religion or his charity—as his conscience dictates. The only key to the boxes is kept by an official of the bank, who steps out to the curb each morning, as the machines drive up, and takes their previous day's collections for deposit.

But conscience sometimes needs a guide and New Civilization realizes this. In each car there is a sign which informs the members that the estimated cost of operation of the car is 10 cents per mile. If one person rides alone for ten miles presumably a cost for the ride would be $1, doubled for we are reminded that it costs as much again to make the return journey. But if four people make the same trip together the cost is one fourth what it would be for a lone rider.

This is, perhaps, the pin that pricks one's conscience; but conscience itself is the final arbiter as to the size of the fare.

And how does the plan work?

At first the New Civilization service buses were received with some satire and hooting. Those who were doubtful or suspicious called them "cuckoo cars." The drivers had to endure joshing from the street corners. Even to-day you will find the population of Foxboro somewhat divided on the question of the conscience bus line.

There are those who "couldn't be hired to ride in one o' them cars." But there are a host of others who know a good thing when they see it, as proved by the recent jump in membership.

Geographically Foxboro stands in a pitiable plight of isolation. It depends largely on Mansfield for a limited train service. Townspeople who wish to go to Sharon, Canton, Norwood, Franklin, Medway, Norton or half a dozen other neighboring towns of Norfolk and Bristol counties, must either resort to an infrequent bus service, in a few cases, and devote a day to the journey or hire an automobile.

So New Civilization appears to have solved Foxboro's transportation problem. Business folk have found that by paying ten cents a year they can save dollars in money and time. And each day they are coming in greater numbers to the office of Ira Zer Allen, editor of Mr. Bristol's newspaper, and "joining up" with the organization which they first thought was "nothing but words."

"This community service is a great idea," said one whom we accosted at the moment of paying his dime. "Never had anything like this before."

"Well," said another who belongs to the doubtful clan, "I realize Mr. Bristol is sincere in this, but just the same I don't think it's exactly the way to do it. It ought to be a business proposition."

"But," the reporter suggested, "nobody can make much money when you leave the fare to the other fellow's conscience. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's time to

re-roof for the last time

right over the old shingles

THE next heavy rainstorm may result in costly damage. Or flying sparks from a sudden neighborhood fire, falling on your old inflammable roof, may bring complete destruction.

Re-roof now; protect yourself from damage or disaster and at the same time save money by laying Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old roof. You save the cost of ripping off the old shingles and carting them away. Your lawns and shrubbery are safe from the litter and damage of falling shingles. And you save money for years to come because Asbestos Shingles are permanent; and you will never need to re-roof again.

Double roof protection

The old roof under Asbestos Shingles acquires a new value. It becomes a protecting blanket of insulation against the summer sun and winter cold. The upstairs rooms will be warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

A fire-proof roof

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are more than fire-safe. They are fire-proof. They are given the highest ratings by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

In Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles you have a wide range of choice; in the various soft colors of gray, red and brown; in different thicknesses and edges rough or smooth; hexagonal or American method.

Drop a post card today for our booklet, "Re-roofing for the last time."

JOHNS-MANVILLE, Inc., Madison Ave. at 41st St., N. Y. C.
Branches in 56 Large Cities
For Canada: CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd., Toronto

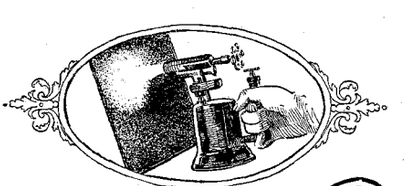
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Asbestos Shingles

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red, green, gray, or blue-black
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red, green, gray, or blue-black rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing or Built-up Asbestos Roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



The famous blow-torch test has convinced hundreds of the fire-safety of Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings. Have your dealer make this test.

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Harbor of Your Boy's Mind

You, in your way, your boy in his, are each imagining the time when his ship will come in.

You, from ripe experience, know the persistent work, the dogged plugging, the periods of high hopes, the times of bitter disappointment, the temptations to be fought down, the self-sacrifice to be endured before success is his. But how is *he* thinking? Is the harbor of his mind full of galleons of easily won wealth, fanciful visions of miraculous victories, himself a conquering hero nonchalantly pushing difficulties out of his way?

Too many boys have this picture of themselves and their future. At the first hard knock they are disillusioned; it didn't happen that way in the story-books. They crumple up—licked. Unprotesting, they accept a place in the rank and file of life.

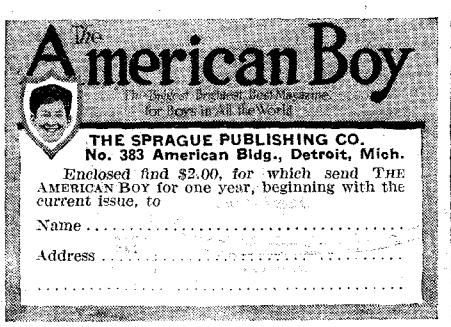
THE AMERICAN BOY
"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World"

is waging a winning fight against these false ideas of boyhood. By means of stories and articles *especially written by master story-tellers* it is giving the boys of America inspiring, realistic pictures of the world as it is. The heroes of these tales are every-day flesh-and-blood boys and men with work to do, fights to fight, principles to maintain, difficulties to surmount. Boys eagerly reading these stories see themselves under like conditions. Effort, preparation, honor, clean living become inviting.

Their minds, quick to resent preaching and moralizing, grasp facts in this well-founded fiction that in curtain lectures go in one ear and out the other, that in textbooks appear as so much dry and irksome study.

Let THE AMERICAN BOY bring its cargoes of fine inspiration into your home. Let it fill your boy's mind with visions of success rightly won. It will fortify him against perplexities which he, some time, must meet and battle. It will equip him to look the world in the face with confidence and understanding. It will inspire him to action properly directed.

A year's subscription at $2.00 will bring THE AMERICAN BOY each month by mail. Single numbers are 20c at newsstands. Subscribe for a year or place a standing order with your newsdealer.


The American Boy
The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World
THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.
No. 383 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Enclosed find $2.00, for which send THE AMERICAN BOY for one year, beginning with the current issue, to
Name .....
Address .....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"That's right," he agreed. "We all want rain checks."

As a "business proposition" the New Civilization bus line is not yet on its feet, but hopes soon to be. The cars were purchased by the bank and mortgaged. On proper estimates for depreciation they showed a deficit of $46 the first week. But during the week just past the deficit was only $5.71, giving a prospect of economic independence when the membership gets larger and the idea becomes more firmly rooted. The total deficit to date is $111.

The cars are kept busy from six o'clock in the morning until 9 at night and journey an average of 100 miles each per day.

As against the piece of aluminum one rider dropt in a $10 bill for a short journey; and the members of New Civilization in general regard its founder as a benefactor of the first water.

A town bus line is by no means the limit of Mr. Bristol's conception of the usefulness of his new order. He has just purchased a 14-room house near the center of the town. It is being refitted and modernized. That it may be self-supporting it will probably be occupied by a private family. But one room will be reserved as a clubroom for members.

"We may make it a community house," said Mr. Bristol. "We are even considering a kindergarten and having a New Civilization hospital where we shall take our members in young. In other words, tangibles and probables are what we are concerned with."

THE APPROACHING END OF THE "SHAKERS"

ONE of the last of the Shaker communities in the United States, representatives of a sect whose influence in America has been felt for a century and a half, was disbanded in the latter part of September, when their effects were sold at auction. This auction sale, in the Shaker community at South Union, Ky., popularly called Shakertown discloses the fact, remarks a reporter for the New York *World*, that Shakerism, as a picturesque feature of American life, is at the point of extinction. Of the fifty Shaker communities once scattered over the East, Middle West and South only seven remain. A membership once numbering several thousand has dwindled to 250, and most of the survivors are past the allotted three-score years and ten. "For fifty years or more," the *World* writer goes on:

There have been rumors that Shakerism was gradually dying out. Shaker leaders would neither confirm nor deny. To-day the New York *World* reporter obtained the first authentic admission regarding the ending of the society from Elder Walter Shepherd, one of the spiritual advisers of the sect. (There are four spiritual advisers, two men and two women.) Elder Walter, as he is called by his Shaker brothers and sisters, is also one of the two male heads of the North Brother "Family" of the Shaker village here. His household is composed of twenty-one men and women, the youngest being past fifty. There was a time when the North Brother Family numbered hundreds.

In the auction sale at South Union, the cattle and household goods of the century-old estate, valued at more than $250,000, will go under the hammer. Thus sounds the death-knell of the inevitable end of the kindly, honest, frugal, hardworking celibate religious sect which has had its rise and fall in the United States within the last century and a half. The Shakers are accepting their end with the same spirit of tolerance and understanding that they have ever shown toward all people and all circumstances.

Altho most outside observers attribute the pending fall of Shakerism to their cardinal tenet of celibacy, the elders assign a very different cause—namely, that the communistic code of living requires too great a sacrifice of personal property to hold converts who otherwise would be attracted. The religion demands that the novice give all his possessions to the sect.

"The closing of the community at South Union, Ky.," said Elder Walter, "leaves us but six active communities: all in the Atlantic States, where we first settled, and one community in Florida which we are about to close out. The communities that are still active and which number in total a membership of about two hundred and fifty are: Mount Lebanon, N. Y., the parent colony established by the founder of Shakerism, Ann Lee, in 1777; Watervliet, N. Y., near Albany, the second colony; Hancock, Mass., whose acres of land meet ours in New York; East Canterbury N. H.; Alfred and Sabbath Day Lake in Maine.

"Where once we had a large membership we now are only a handful. Most of us are old—too old to till our lands and carry on the agricultural work demanded to keep up our acreage. At Hancock and East Canterbury there are a few children, but our work is about through. We are doing no proselyting and taking in only such converts as seek us.

"Within a few years our earthly mission will be finished. We probably will close out most of our communities as the numbers decrease, sell the land and goods, and all gather at the parent colony where we own 3,000 acres and enough buildings to provide shelter for us all.

"Some there are who may return to their own people. In the case of South Union only two survivors returned to us. The other five wished to leave the society and go home, so we settled on each a substantial allotment and permitted them to sever their connections with us."

Elder Walter is tall, slender and gentle of manner. His gray hair is wavy, as is also his beard. His voice is low and calm giving the hearer a feeling of restfulness and relaxation. Of English birth, he still retains the English accent.

Tho not naturally communicative, Elder Walter received the reporter with courtesy and kindness, in keeping with his religion. He answered all questions asked of him often deliberating before answering that he might be absolutely accurate. In affirming or denying a statement he uses the Shaker's "yea" and "nay."

No Shaker is allowed to indulge in smoking, drinking, nor dancing with the opposite sex. Elder Walter believes that the ruling against smoking in a way is responsible for the longevity of the sect. He believes in regularity, simplicity and temperance in all things. He himself is a vegetarian.

The younger days of the present head of the society were spent in England. He was a poor boy and went to work when very young. He entered the Shaker

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Society at thirty-five. To-day he is in the seventies.

The story of the Community that is about to be "closed out," is told in this special dispatch to the *World* from Hopkinsville, Ky.:

The picturesque colony of Shakers, that unusual religious sect which takes its name from the peculiar motion they manifest when wrought up to religious ecstasy, at South Union, in Warren County, Ky., will soon be but a memory. Most of the quaint and deeply religious people who once made up the colony have died. The few survivors have gone to the parent colony at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., from which they sprang. The solid and pretentious buildings, some of them more than a century old, still stand as well preserved almost as the day they were built, but they are quiet and deserted. In them is much of the hand-made furniture for which the Shakers were famous. The same wide, verdant and fertile fields are there as of yore, and over them fat cattle browse. But the scene is hushed and still, its activity having departed.

The entire colony will be sold under the auctioneer's hammer September 26.

The fertile land, 4,113 acres, almost as level as a floor, which has been cultivated for more than a hundred years with care and expert knowledge, will be sold in tracts of twenty-five to 150 acres to the highest bidders. Along with it will go the furniture in the houses, much of it that will command fancy prices as antiques; several hundred fine cattle, farm implements and machinery, hay, corn, etc. This is the final disposition of the rich estate of a once numerous people who have ended their earthly pilgrimage and leave no progeny to claim and hold the property.

Celibacy was one of the cardinal tenets of the Shaker faith, and while men and women dwelt together in the colony, there was no marrying. So it was that the number gradually grew less and less, not only at South Union, but at the other colonies in the United States. Now the remaining few are gathering together at New Lebanon, N. Y., the first colony formed in this country and from which missionaries went out and established the other colonies.

On this point in one of their books we find:

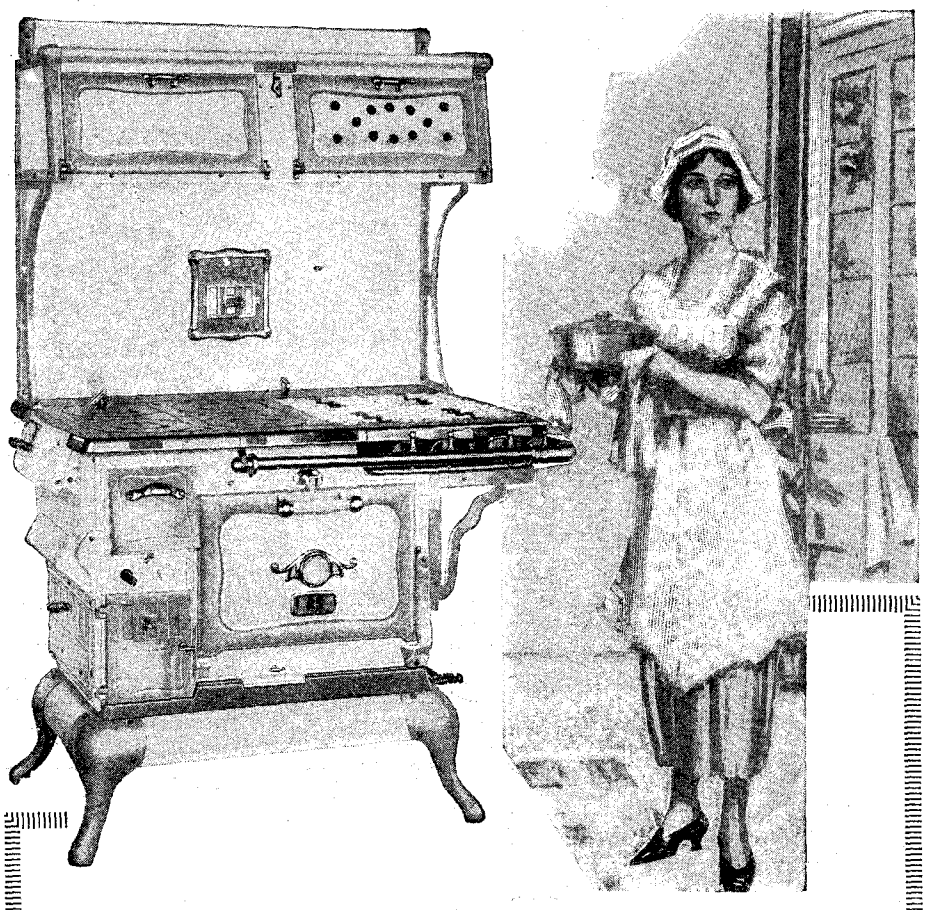
"Shakers believe in the second coming of Christ. The inspiration of Ann Lee (founder of the religion) led her to learn the cause and apply the remedy for human depravity; and who could do it better than a woman? Then was revealed the two orders of the society, the natural and the spiritual. The children of this world are married and given in marriage. You are all aware that Shakers do not marry.

"The natural order is all right if they obey the law. The end will come when the harvest comes, and the harvest will come when we stop generating. They want war to depopulate the world, but this is not the Shaker way. The Christian way was to stop the raising of children and live as brothers and sisters. This is the merciful way, and by all living so the harvest would soon come."

So rigidly was this rule enforced that the houses were arranged with two entrances, one for the men and one for the women, and for the same reason there were two stairways, and the men had rooms on one side of the building and the women on the opposite side.

In this connection the following from the "Rules of Propriety" is interesting.

"Brethren and sisters should not pass



Take the Work Out of Cooking

Get through sooner, save fuel and get better results than you have ever obtained with an ordinary or old fashioned stove or range.

Install the wonderful *Duplex-Alcazar* and see the change it makes in your work.

Just the Heat You Want

The *Duplex-Alcazar* burns gas and coal or wood—together or singly. You can regulate your heat to get it exactly right. Change from fuel to fuel or start the combination in an instant.

On hot days use gas and have a cool kitchen. In winter, coal or wood and keep the kitchen warm. At any time burn gas with either coal or wood.

All this means comfort and better cooking.

Ask Your Dealer

Best dealers everywhere sell the *Duplex-Alcazar*. Ask yours about it. There is a type and style to suit your needs. Ask *your* dealer or write to us for Booklet.

For districts where there is no gas, we furnish an Oil Duplex-Alcazar which burns kerosene oil and coal or wood.

ALCAZAR RANGE & HEATER CO.
407 Cleveland Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE DVPLEX ALCAZAR
TWO RANGES IN ONE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How can your home be HEALTHFUL without Running Water?

Install This Private Pumping Station In Your Home

Carrying heavy pails of water day after day is as injurious to a woman's health as breathing impure air or eating bad food. Doing things every day the hard, inconvenient way has taken the joy from thousands of lives.

Health in the home demands sanitary conditions and modern comforts. And one important feature is *running water under pressure*. When you have running water you have a modern sink. Water, hot or cold, or hard or soft, is always available.

No More Pumping

You simply turn the faucet. You have a modern bathroom in the house. You have running water in the basement, in the garage or barn. You have water *under pressure* for sprinkling lawn, flowers, garden truck, and for fire protection. These things are *necessary* to healthful and happy surroundings.

Whether your house is a summer place on the lake, a suburban home or on a farm, you can have these health promoting conveniences by installing this home pumping station on your premises.

It's Automatic

FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME WATER PLANT

Operates from any electric light socket or home lighting plant circuit. Pumps water from cistern, shallow well, spring or lake, *under pressure*. Noiseless and *automatic*. No switch to turn. No adjustments to make. Has galvanized steel tank. This is the only water plant with the famous Fairbanks-Morse Pump.

Capacity 200 Gallons per Hour

Now selling at a low price. Costs only a few cents a week to operate. Don't accept a substitute. If you do not know our local dealer, write us for complete information and literature.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Montreal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

each other on the stairs, if consistent to avoid it; but when in company with each other, the brethren should go up-stairs first, and the sisters go down-stairs first.

"Brethren and sisters should not visit each other's apartments late in the evening.

"When sisters walk in the fields, gardens, barns or to the brethren's shops, there should be, at least, two in the company, and it is no less important when they ride in a carriage.

"The chewing or smoking of tobacco should not be practised by any Christian believer."

The Shakers were unalterably opposed to strife in any form, and would not resent attacks upon them. They sought only to be left unmolested, to live their lives, and to serve God in the way that they thought proper, vouchsafing the same rights to every one else themselves.

They were an industrious, thrifty and contented people, and wherever they located they developed fine farms, factories and other vocations. While they did not marry they lived in what they termed "families," with some prominent and true Shaker as the head of the "family."

The colony at South Union was established about 1805. It came, according to Shaker literature, from a vision seen by Ann Lee, probably about 1801 or 1802.

John Meacham, Benjamin S. Youngs and Issachar Bates started out on January 1, 1805, for the journey of more than a thousand miles to Kentucky, making the journey on foot with one horse to carry their baggage. They suffered privations and hardships, but stuck doggedly to their task and reached their destination in about three months.

The first building of size and permanency at South Union was built in 1810, it being a frame structure. This was followed by other frame buildings, but as the colony grew, which it did for a time as new members were taken in, and at one time numbered several hundred, larger and more pretentious buildings were erected. These included not only living-quarters, but mills, factories, stores, offices, church, barns, etc. Most of these were of solid masonry, with very thick walls and most substantial construction throughout. At present there are about 100 buildings of all types on the tract, and as the Shakers were a progressive people and kept up with the times, these are equipped with electric lights, running water, furnace heat and many have laundries in the basements. The last of these buildings erected by the Shakers was a store in 1917.

Everything was on a community basis, the Shakers never competing against each other. There was one church, one store at which everything was sold at as nearly cost as possible, and an article made by one family was not duplicated by other families unless it happened that the demand was so great that one family could not supply it.

The Shakers were noted for the excellence of everything they produced. They wouldn't put out an inferior article, and their brooms, preserves, window sash, garden and field seed and cattle were sought after by dealers in these lines, and they always commanded a premium above the ruling market prices.

As the number of believers in the colony declined, it became necessary to employ outside help, but in this, too, the Shakers had little trouble, for they always paid a fair wage and treated their hired help with utmost consideration.

SUITABLE HONORS FOR THE "UNKNOWN CITIZEN"

"UNKNOWN warriors" have received large tributes from most of the civilized nations who lately found it necessary to indulge in a most uncivilized war. It occurs to Christopher Morley, who runs a column called "The Bowling Green" in the New York *Evening Post* and writes books and things on the side, that "the unknown citizen" the real foundation of civilization as a going concern, might have equal claim on his countrymen. With a distinctly forward-looking attitude toward the matter, Mr. Morley no sooner had the idea than he imagined the celebration as already completed. "We shall never forget," he writes "being in Washington when the great celebration was held in honor of The Unknown Citizen." With some allowance for the writer's creative imagination, the affair was carried off in the following manner:

The day was proclaimed a National Fête. On that day The Unknown Citizen—chosen after long investigation by a secret committee sworn to silence—arrived at the Union Station. He and his wife had been quietly lured away from their home on a plausible pretext and then kidnaped into a gaudy special train, where everything had been explained to them. Halts had been made at big cities en route for the crowds to pay homage. . . .

It would take too long to describe the clever selective process by which the Citizen had been chosen. Suffice it to say that he was a typical *homo Americanus*—a worthy and slightly battered creature, who had raised a family of four children and plugged along at his job and paid his taxes and cranked his flivver and set up a radio on the roof and planted sunflowers in the back yard, and lent his wife a hand at the washing, and frequently mended the kitchen stove-pipe. He had never broken open the china pigs containing the children's money.

We shall never forget seeing him arrive at the great station in Washington. He was strangely troubled and anxious, a bit incredulous, too, believing this was all some sort of put-up job. Also, somewhere on the train he had lost one of his elastic sleeve suspenders, and one cuff kept on falling round his wrist. He walked uneasily along the red velvet carpet and was greeted by President Harding and the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers. Mr. Sousa's band was there, and struck up an uproarious anthem composed for the occasion. Mr. Harding then spoke in the most friendly and charming way, appraising the value of preserved nationality, the solid virtue of the Founding Fathers, and the services of The Unknown Citizen to his country.

For a moment there was an awkward pause, but the Citizen's Wife, who was evidently a strong-minded woman, nudged him sharply, and the Citizen tottered forward. Fortunately some New York newspaper men had been on the train with him, and had written a little speech for him to deliver. He read it, a bit tremulously. It stated that he was aware this tribute was not meant for him personally, but for the great body of middle-class citizenship he had been chosen to represent. There was great speculation in the audience as to what part of the country the Citizen came from: his accent was perhaps a trifle Hoosierish, but wiseacres insisted that his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

general fixings were plainly Sears-Roebuck and not identifiable with any section.

Accompanied by a troop of cavalry and the national colors, The Unknown Citizen was taken to the Capitol, where Congress, convened in joint session, awaited to do him honor. After being introduced, the Citizen stammered a few words of embarrassment. During the buffet lunch in the lobbies, however, he began to pluck up heart, for he found the Congressmen very human. He even ventured to express, very politely, a few sentiments about the bonus, the tariff, the income tax, and the coal strike. Gathering confidence, he might have grown almost eloquent over these topics, but the Senatorial committee, foreseeing trouble, hastened him along to see the gifts that had been sent from all over the world. They were all laid out for inspection. Henry Ford had sent a new sedan, with a self-starter, and the arms of the United States gilded on the door. William Randolph Hearst had sent a bound volume of Arthur Brisbane's editorials. The Prince of Wales, perhaps misunderstanding the exact nature of the ceremony, had sent a solid gold punch bowl engraved *Dieu et Mon Drought*. The Premier of New Zealand had sent a live kangaroo. The Bailiff of Angora had sent a large silky goat. Mayor Hylan had sent a signed photograph of himself wearing overalls. The Shipping Board had sent a silver flask. But we have not space for the full list of presents. . . .

Tea was served at the White House. All the *corps diplomatique* were there, and were presented to the Citizen and his Wife. It was a great afternoon. The Marine Band played in the garden; Senator Borah and William Jennings Bryan, beginning to see a sort of prickly heat burn out upon The Unknown Citizen's forehead, tactfully played a tennis match to keep the crowd in good humor. Laddie Boy, wagging his tail vigorously, kept at The Unknown Citizen's heels and did much to cheer him. The Unknown Citizen liked Mr. Harding greatly and found him easy to talk to; but some of the Special Representatives from abroad, such as Mr. Balfour and M. Tardieu, he found difficult.

The monument in Potomac Park was dedicated at sunset. After that the committee on Savoir Faire, observing the wilted collar of The Unknown Citizen, thought it the truest courtesy to let him escape. We ourself managed to follow him through the crowds. He and his wife looked nervously over their shoulders now and then, but they had shaken off pursuit. At a little stationery store they bought some postcards. Then they went to the movies.

Something Worse.—Once a friend of Mark Twain's was conversing with him regarding a terrible affliction of a person known to them both. The friend said:

"Can you imagine anything worse than having diphtheria and scarlet fever at the same time?"

"Yes," replied Mark; "can easily imagine some things worse than that—for instance, rheumatism and St. Vitus's dance."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Deeply Attached.—Yesterday morning when we met Bill Williams on the 8.13, we asked if anything was new.

"I dono," said Bill slowly. "D'je hear about the attachment George Acker just had put on his car?"

"No," we said. "What's it for?"

"Two hundred dollars," said Bill.—*Motor Life.*

Harriet Beecher Stowe

ShaKespeare

Have *You* the Power that makes some men and women great?

THERE is one great secret of success. Some people, naturally endowed with it, are unaware of their advantage. It is like a fine tool, given them at birth. Those who learn to use it most skillfully rise to heights that others don't attain.

Scores of men and women possess this tool—dull, perhaps, through lack of use, but needing only use to make it sharp; then the skill (which may be acquired) to carve out the career of which they are capable and about which they have dreamed, but toward which they have never yet advanced.

The Fundamental Secret of Success

IT is the force that solves most of life's problems; that builds great dams, factories and universities; that produces X-rays and radio; that writes masterpieces of literature.

You no doubt use it to some extent each day. It measures your success in everything you do. Age is no bar to its exercise.

The one requirement is that you be naturally endowed with it. Some are. Others are not. And many, richly endowed but unaware of it, miss their greatest opportunity.

The Channel —without cost or obligation

IF you wish to know about yourself, ask for the famous Palmer Test Questionnaire. It submits questions, the answers to which will almost unfailingly reveal whether or not you have this inherent ability.

Your answers are confidential. We tell you sincerely what your test shows and give complete reasons for our opinion.

You'll find this test intensely interesting and you may discover something in you that you little thought you had.

It's worth a two-cent stamp—costs nothing more in money or in obligation. So send the coupon for the Questionnaire.

This fine instrument is *Creative* Imagination. One of the wonders of it is that so few people who are endowed with it have learned how to use it in making their success in life more outstanding and more real.

The Channel through which it is developed

THE most fertile testing ground where untrained people have fullest opportunity to prove creative imagination, is the moving picture industry.

Previous experience counts least in photoplay writing, so it is open to the novice who is willing to learn and develop.

Leading playwrights, novelists and short story writers have failed to write the most successful photoplays. The best have come from men and women unknown in the fiction world, but who developed creative imagination and learned the technique of photoplay construction.

We teach the writing of photodrama through an eminently successful home-study course; but hundreds of men and women students of all ages are not studying to make this kind of writing a profession.

Doctors, lawyers, educators, architects—men and women in all walks of life—are using this means of sharpening this tool—Creative Imagination, that invaluable power—to apply to other activities in which they are engaged.

The photoplay is the ideal field for proper instruction in this development for it furnishes both the necessary objective for study and a money-making field from which graduates are reaping, and thousands more can reap, rare cash rewards if they so desire.

We Offer $1000 and Royalties

THOSE who wish to enter this field professionally enjoy a new era of progress and improvement. The Palmer Photoplay Corporation, for four years the largest clearing house for the sale of photoplays to producers, now becomes also a producer, and will bring out the better stories for the screen.

Under our new plan we are making better pictures from better stories for which a minimum of $1000 each, together with perpetual royalties from the profits of the picture, will be paid.

In addition, one hundred sixty producing companies in Los Angeles alone are searching for better plays, paying from $500 to $2000 for acceptable stories.

Is It You?

BUT creative imagination is worth developing, if you are endowed, regardless of the use you wish to make of it. It returns immense profit in any line of work, art or profession.

Napoleon, Shakespeare, Edison, Stowe, Marconi, DeForrest—all accomplished their wonders through this tremendous power. You, too, can apply it, if naturally endowed, develop it, feel, use and profit by it, if you will.

Find out if you have this power in you. The Palmer Questionnaire will tell you. Mail the coupon now for this most interesting test—no cost or obligation—that may open to you new fields of endeavor and achievement.

COPYRIGHTED BY PALMER PHOTOPLAY CORPORATION
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Palmer Photoplay Corporation
Department of Education, Sec. 709.
Palmer Building,
Hollywood, Calif.

Please send me the Palmer Questionnaire, which I am to fill out and return to you for your perusal and subsequent advice to me without charge.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

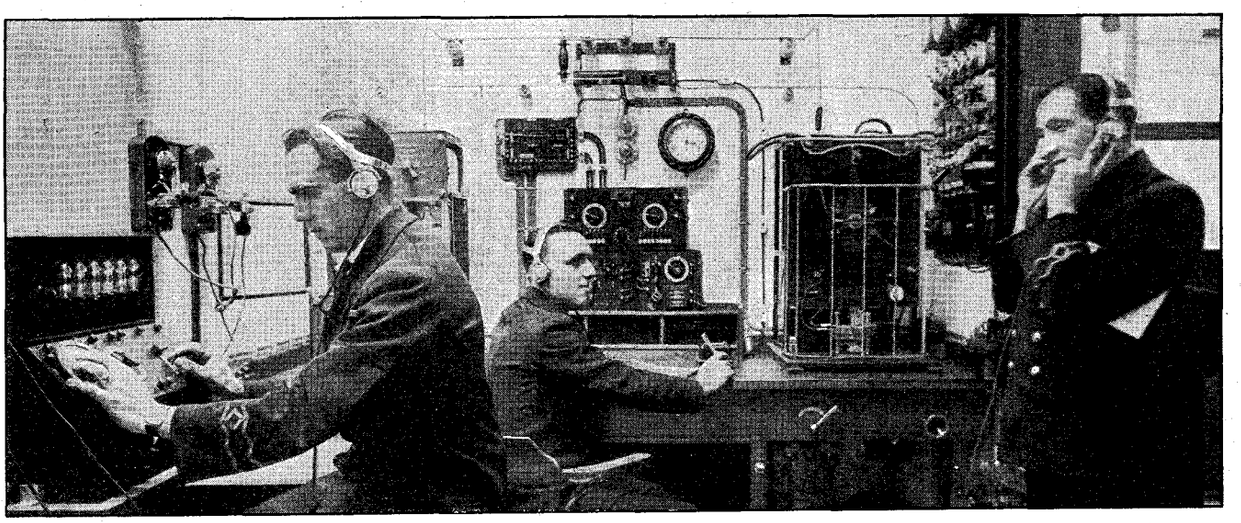
All correspondence strictly confidential

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF "WIRELESS"—before the word radio had come into vogue in the present connection—the new art of sending messages through the ether was thought of by the average layman as applicable, for practical purposes, almost exclusively for ships. Latterly, we have heard so much about broadcasting and the amateur's use of radio that the nautical uses of the developed art have been quite in the background of popular interest. Of course we know that every ship of consequence has a radio outfit; and for the most part, we let it go at that. But when the announcement was made of the arrival in New York harbor of the largest ship in the world, the White Star liner *Majestic*, the question of the radio outfit carried by this new sea monster naturally came up for consideration.



Copyright, Galloway.

MODEL RADIO ROOM ON THE WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMSHIP.

On the further side of this view of the wireless room of the *Majestic* are shown the two transmitters, with the 2,000-mile continuous wave transmitter at the left of the operator in the arm-chair, and at his right the 800-mile spark set. The officer at the left is at the Marconi compass, an instrument which determines the direction of messages coming from shore-stations, thereby enabling the operator to chart the exact location of the ship in foggy weather. The officer on the right is using a wireless telephone.

In the New York *Tribune*, we find an interesting account of the very up-to-date radio outfit of the new liner. We read:

"Within a comparatively small space in the wireless cabin of the world's largest ship there is installed one of the most complete, compact and efficient wireless systems yet devised. The giant ship carries two types of transmitting equipment and two types of receivers. The transmitting apparatus consists of a 1½-kilowatt quench gap spark set and a continuous wave tran mitter using one big vacuum tube with an output of 1½ kilowatts. The range of the quench gap set is approximately 400 miles, while that of the continuous wave set is in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles.

"The receiving apparatus consists of a complete receiver with a wave-length range covering everything now in daily use and a radio-goniometer, or direction finder. The latter is probably the most unique of the radio equipment aboard, and differs materially from the standard American practise in that it utilizes two loop aerials of extremely large dimensions, permanently rigged on the ship, in an unvarying condition.

"At the first glance it might seem superfluous to install a spark transmitter on a ship, when its efficiency as compared with the continuous transmitter is so low. In this connection it must be remembered that continuous waves are extremely sharp in their tuning, while the spark is much broader. Under the circumstances, therefore, the spark is much better suited for the purposes of sending out general calls, and particularly so for sending out the distress call.

"In addition to this the two types of transmitting apparatus naturally fall into two well-defined spheres of usefulness aboard. The continuous wave set operates on wave-lengths ranging between 2,000 and 2,500 meters, and is well suited for communicating with the long distance shore stations. The quench gap set is attuned to the standard short wave ranges set aside for ships by the International Radio Convention and is suited for ship-to-ship communication and the ordinary form of ship-to-shore work.

"The continuous wave set operates on alternating current, which is rectified by two element rectifiers, of which there are two installed in the C. W. panel. The oscillating tube has an output of 1,500 watts. The transmitting equipment is completed by the addition of a 250-watt auxiliary quench gap set, designed for emergency purposes.

"The regular receiving equipment, while very sensitive, does not depart from standard practise. It is in the radio-goniometer, however, that the chief interest in the apparatus aboard the *Majestic* lies. This consists of a special type of receiving transformer, and a six-valve amplifier. The latter has four stages of radio frequency amplification, one detector bulb and one stage of audio frequency amplification—or, as the English call it, a note magnifier.

"The remarkable thing about this amplifier set is that all of the six bulbs are controlled by one rheostat and a potentiometer which controls the initial grid potential of all six tubes. The audio frequency section of the amplifier can be switched out of the circuit, if not required. This is arranged when taking bearings on stations that are comparatively close.

"As has already been said, the loops used in conjunction with the direction-finder are quite novel. They are based on the Bellini-Tosi system, and consist of a thwartship loop and a fore-and-aft loop, rigged up close to the wireless cabin and supported in a manner that has now become standard on British ships.

"With this apparatus the wireless operator becomes an important factor in the navigation of the ship, especially in foggy weather. With his aid the position of the ship can be determined within a very few minutes by taking bearings upon well-known land stations, as all of the latter are listed in the international call books with their exact latitude and longitude. It is also possible to tell the exact bearing of other ships.

"In foggy weather it is possible by means of the direction-finder to determine roughly the distance of another ship, while its direction can be determined with exactitude. This is an important function and one bringing a new factor of safety to navigation, as it will tend to reduce collisions at sea during fog.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"In addition to this the direction-finder has an important use in badly congested wireless areas, such as that in the vicinity of New York Harbor. In these cases, where interference is very bad as a result of so many stations attempting to work simultaneously, the operator can change over to his direction-finding apparatus and use it for receiving purposes, thus cutting out all interference except that which emanates from the same direction as the station he desires to listen to."

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF RADIO

MOST of us are more interested in contemporary happenings than in comparative records; but the entire development of radio is so recent that the full scope of its history is concerned with matters of our own generation. So comprehensive a summary of the salient events in the progress of the new art is given by C. D. Wagoner in *Radio World* (New York) as to furnish a record well worth transcribing. Here it is:

1883. Thomas A. Edison discovered what is now called the "Edison Effect," a phenomenon occurring in a burning incandescent bulb, in that an electric current can be made to pass through space from the burning filament to an adjacent cold metallic plate. While not applied to radio at this early date, the discovery was later used in developing the vacuum tube, now a veritable modern Aladdin's Lamp and the very heart of radio communication.

1885. Electric signaling through the air without connecting wires begins when an English experimenter stretches two lengths of wire, one-quarter of a mile apart, and by charging one with a local electric current is able to induce a response in the distant wire.

1887. Professor Heinrich Hertz, a German scientist, proves experimentally that electric waves are sent through space with the speed of light by the electric discharge that takes place when a spark is made by an induction coil or a static machine. These waves have since been called "Hertzian Waves."

1890. Professor E. Branly, of Paris, develops the coherer, which considerably improves reception.

1894. British experimenters bridge a distance of one and one-quarter miles by means of improvements on the original induction system of 1885.

1895. Guglielmo Marconi proves that electric waves can be transmitted through the earth, air or water by means of sparks producing high-frequency electrical oscillations.

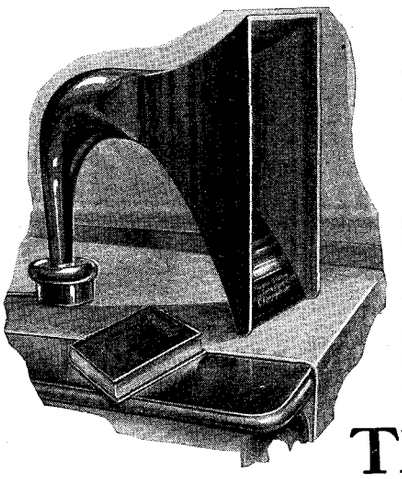
1896. Marconi further proves that telegraph signals can be sent and received by means of Hertzian waves up to a distance of three miles.

1900. A. F. Collins bridges distance up to eight miles by means of his so-called electro-static system of wireless signaling.

1901. Marconi, spurred by his early success, finally succeeds in bridging the Atlantic Ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, England, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, by sending the historical series of the letter "S," the distance being 1,800 miles.

1902. Professor E. Ruhmer's photophone system of wireless covers a distance of 20 miles at Kiel, Germany.

1902. Wireless telegraphy is adopted on large transatlantic passenger vessels,



Unequalled Low-Priced Offers

The Master-Baldwin "Throatype" Clarophone, Complete - - - - - - **$22.50**

Described below.

The Master-Baldwin Phone **$ 9.00**

The genuine *Master*-Baldwin Improved Phone manufactured by the Baldwin Radio Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Master-Baldwin Head-Set - - - - - - - - - **$16.00**

The standard supersensitive head-set for those who want the double phone.

This Amazing Radio Feature

means radio enjoyment for the entire family at a price within the reach of all

YOU who know radio equipment know the Baldwin Phone. You know its war record.

The Government commandeered the Baldwin factory during the war to assure Baldwin Head-Sets for War Vessels and Army and Government Stations.

Where exacting work is done there you find Baldwins.

Now this amazing phone is available to the public in the *Master*-Baldwin "*Throatype*" Clarophone, the newest and most perfect speaker.

A *Clear*speaker

The *Master*-Baldwin is not a so-called "loud" but rather a *clear*speaker, which enables a roomful of people to hear every word or note.

—hear perfectly every sound, every overtone, even the harmonics. No rasping, buzzing, breaking or any noises save those caused by your receiving set.

—hear clearly and distinctly throughout the average size room any broadcasting that your set will pick up.

No changing of a head-set from one to another. No one misses part of the program.

Now you can really enjoy radio with the *Master*-Baldwin "*Throatype*" Clarophone.

Two Secrets of Its Perfection

One secret of this instrument is a marvelous mica disk, unaffected by heat, cold or electric currents, which is actuated in both directions by an armature tone-arm superimposed in a magnetic field.

The other is a specially designed speaker, which follows almost exactly the shape of Caruso's throat.

And its rectangular mouth follows the principle which opera singers know and use to get full resonance from the roof of the mouth.

So the *Master*-Baldwin "*Throatype*" Clarophone follows scientifically a perfect model.

It gives you the best from your receiving set.

$22.50—An Amazing Price

The wonderful Clarophone costs but $22.50, complete. So everyone may have one.

Simplicity of design and large scale production account for this revolutionary price on an instrument which is the highest quality the world affords.

Try It at Our Risk

We make you the judge. Test it 10 days. Attach it to your set. Compare with others. We know you will be delighted.

If not pleased, return it to your dealer and get your money back.

Ask your dealer for the *Master*-Baldwin "*Throatype*" Clarophone.

If he hasn't it order from us, inclosing $22.50. We'll ship your Clarophone immediately, charges prepaid. (Reference: Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Know the real joys of radio. Get this necessary equipment at once.

Master Radio Corporation
Dept. 209, 631 So. Spring St.,
Los Angeles, California.

The Master-Baldwin "Throatype" Clarophone
PATENTS PENDING

Send this if your dealer cannot supply you

Master Radio Corporation
Dept. 209, 631 So. Spring St.,
Los Angeles, California.

Enclosed is $22.50 for one *Master*-Baldwin "*Throatype*" Clarophone, charges prepaid. My money will be refunded if I return the instrument within 10 days to you, in case I am not satisfied. I buy my radio equipment from

(DEALER'S NAME).....

(Address).....

(YOUR NAME).....

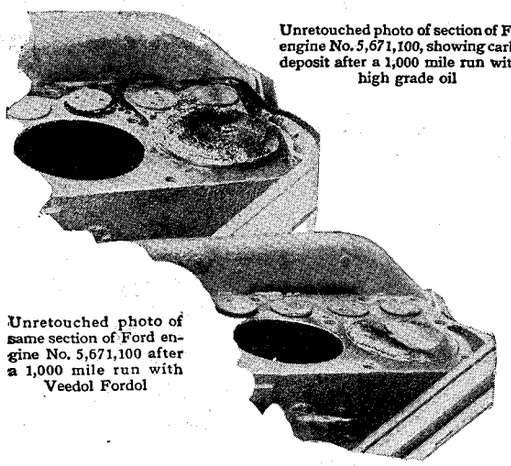
(Address).....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Science perfects a new

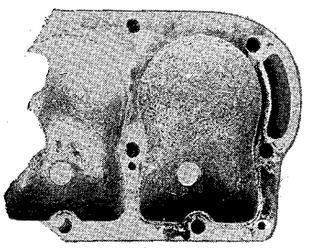
Created after 4 years experiment. Proven after 9 months of severe road and laboratory tests

Less carbon means more power with fewer repairs



Unretouched photo of section of Ford engine No. 5,671,100, showing carbon deposit after a 1,000 mile run with a high grade oil

Unretouched photo of same section of Ford engine No. 5,671,100 after a 1,000 mile run with Veedol Fordol



Head of cylinder No. 4, Ford engine No. 5,671,100 after a 1,000 mile run with a high grade oil

Four years ago Tide Water engineers began exhaustive experiments to produce a lubricating oil exclusively for Ford automobiles. This undertaking was based on a single fact definitely established by them through long practical experience.

The fact—the Ford motor presented unique and complex problems of lubrication, never fully mastered by any oil.

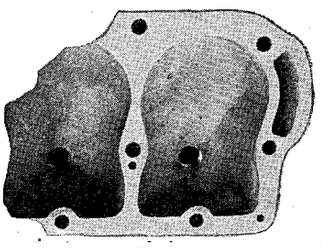
Veedol Fordol—created for Fords

In November 1921, Tide Water engineers announced that laboratory and refinery experiments were over. Veedol Fordol was ready for the test of the road.

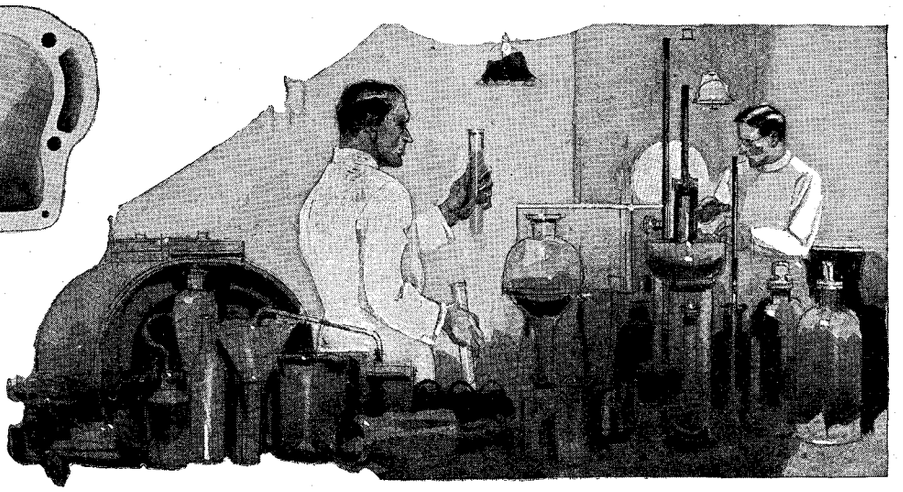
Thousands of miles were covered in tests carefully checked by Tide Water engineers in country lanes and New York streets. A large corporation put Fordol to test in its fleet of 750 Ford cars of all types. A nationally known taxi company using Ford chassis, with special bodies, gave Fordol gruelling traffic tests.

The combined results confirmed to the last detail the 8 economies in Ford operation established by Tide Water engineers. Fordol was ready for the public! At last a Ford lubricant that actually mastered *all* of the lubricating problems of the Ford power plant!

You are not asked to buy Veedol Fordol on faith. Do as the owners of the fleet of 750 Fords did. Do as the taxi company did. Test it! Watch the results. Note the new economies you experience. You will



Head of cylinder No. 4, Ford engine No. 5,671,100 after a 1,000 mile run with Veedol Fordol



VEEDOL

Resists deadly heat and friction

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

economy oil for Fords

A 10% or greater saving in fuel consumption—oil consumption—reduction in carbon deposit

realize quickly what a factor Fordol is in your motoring satisfaction.

The 8 economies of Fordol

1—**10 to 25% saving in gasoline**—Hundreds of tests have repeatedly demonstrated that Fordol conservatively saves 10% on the gasoline consumption of a Ford car. Savings of from 25% to 33⅓% have been developed in a number of tests.

2—**Eliminates costly "chatter"**—Fordol lengthens the life of Ford brake and transmission bands by properly lubricating them. So called "chatter", a result of faulty lubricants, is *entirely eliminated* with Fordol.

3—**10 to 25% saving in oil**—Tide Water engineers have definitely established savings in oil consumption of from 10% to 25%. The exact savings depend upon the mechanical condition of the engine and the lubricant formerly used.

4—**10 to 25% less carbon**—Fordol forms on an average from 10% to 25% less carbon in the Ford engine cylinders. The exact savings depend on the mechanical condition of the engine and the lubricant formerly used. Less carbon means more power with fewer repairs.

5—**Resists heat and friction**—Fordol possesses to a superdegree the famous characteristic of all Veedol oils to resist heat and friction. Thermometer readings prove that it definitely reduces engine temperatures even under extreme operating conditions.

6—**Increased ability to coast**—With average lubrication a Ford will only coast down steep hills because of internal friction in the transmission. With Fordol coasting is possible down the slightest grades.

7—**Resists fuel dilution**—Even with poor fuel, Tide Water engineers have proven that Fordol maintains its power seal and lubricating value longer than other oils. This means better combustion, more miles per gallon of gas and per quart of Fordol.

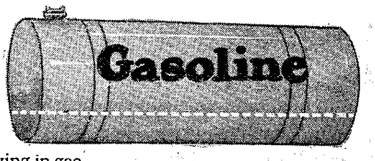
8—**Fewer Repairs**—Because Fordol completely masters the lubricating problems of the Ford power plant, it reduces to a minimum the wear and tear on the motor and transmission. The result is a hitherto unknown freedom from engine vibration and repair bills in the operation of this popular car.

Veedol Fordol is on sale at all dealers who display the orange and black Veedol sign.

TIDE WATER OIL SALES CORPORATION 11 Broadway, New York

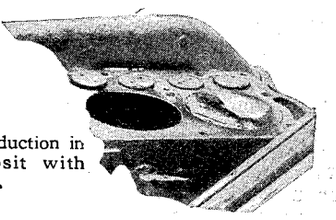
Veedol oils and greases are sold throughout the world.

4 of the 8 Economies of Veedol Fordol

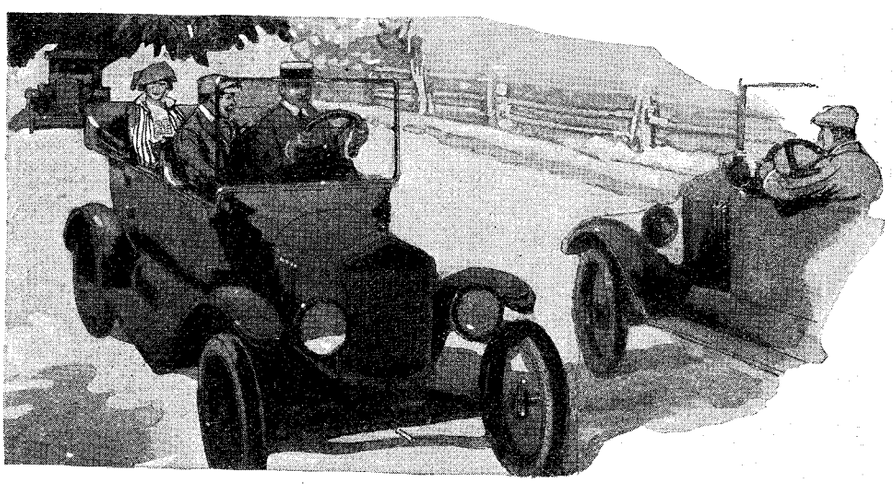


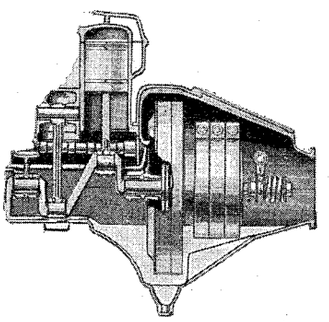
10 to 25% saving in gasoline consumption with Veedol Fordol.

10 to 25% saving in oil consumption with Veedol Fordol.



10 to 25% reduction in carbon deposit with Veedol Fordol.





Brake and transmission "chatter" *entirely eliminated* with Veedol Fordol.

FORDOL

The new economy oil for Fords

Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation,
11 Broadway, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send me free booklets checked below:

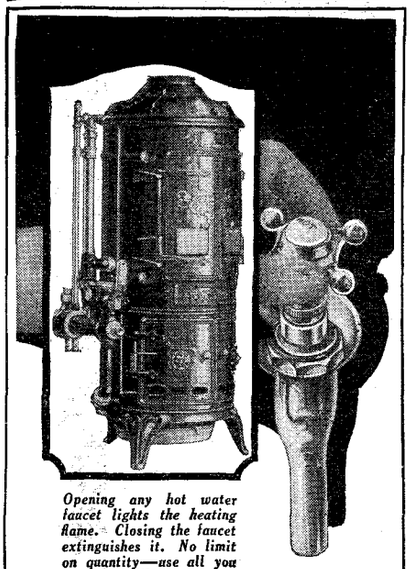
☐ "The New Economy Oil for Fords."

☐ "101 Economies for the Motorist."

Name _____

Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Opening any hot water faucet lights the heating flame. Closing the faucet extinguishes it. No limit on quantity—use all you like.

Every faucet is a messenger for

HOT WATER

TURNING the faucet notifies the Pittsburg that you want hot water. Immediately an intense heating flame leaps into action and concentrates on copper water coils. Fresh, clear water from the mains heats instantly as it flows through the heater. No rust and no sediment.

Unlimited hot water flows without a minute of waiting, day or night. The Pittsburg heats water only when you want some. It is positively stingy with gas. The heating flame goes out as soon as you close the faucet. You don't go near the Pittsburg to light or turn it out.

Pittsburg
AUTOMATIC GAS
WATER HEATERS

The cost? Less than old-fashioned methods. Surprisingly little to pay for so much home comfort. There are several sizes—one is just right for your home.

Payments Can Be Arranged

A small cash deposit puts a Pittsburg in your home. The balance can be distributed over several months.

Look up the Pittsburg dealer in your city (the gas company or one of the prominent plumbers) or write us how many hot water faucets in your home and the number of people in your family. We will recommend the proper size Pittsburg for your needs, and send you a free copy of "The Well Managed Home," an interesting little book, which tells the whole story of better hot water service.

Be sure you get a Pittsburg

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT
Continued

the test being on the American steamer *Philadelphia*.

1902. Professor J. A. Fleming, of London, England, invents the two-element thermionic valves-detector for radio reception.

1906. Professor R. A. Fessenden, an American experimenter, develops a high-frequency alternator system having a range of 20 miles.

1906. The Telefunken Arc system of wireless telegraphy is developed and covers a distance of 25 miles.

1906. Dr. Lee de Forest, an American radio expert, improves the Fleming original vacuum tube by inserting the third or control element, known as the grid.

1908. Professor Poulsen perfects another arc-transmitting system which covers more than 150 miles on first test.

1908. Marconi transatlantic radio stations are opened to the general public for the transmission and reception of radiograms between Great Britain and Canada.

1908. Professor Marjorana perfects an arc oscillating-generator and liquid microphone-system, and bridges Rome with Sicily, a distance of 300 miles.

1911. The radiotelephone covers a range of 350 miles between Nauen, Germany, and Vienna, Austria.

1912. The International Radio Telegraphic Conference approves regulations to secure uniformity of practise in radio services.

1912. E. H. Armstrong, an American, invents the now famous regenerative vacuum-tube circuit while experimenting at Columbia University.

1913. The powerful radio station at Nauen, Germany, successfully bridges a practical telegraphing distance of 1,550 miles.

1914. Laws are formulated by foremost maritime nations requiring vessels of certain sizes and grades to carry wireless equipment and operators.

1914. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America inaugurates a new American transocean wireless service by opening its California-Honolulu circuit.

1915. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, working in conjunction with the Western Electric Company, succeeds in telephoning by radio from Washington to Paris, a distance of 3,700 miles, and from Washington to Hawaii, a distance of 5,000 miles.

1916. President Wilson and the Mikado of Japan exchange radiograms at opening of newly established transpacific radio service between the United States and Japan.

1917. Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, develops a 200-kilowatt high frequency alternator now used almost exclusively in transoceanic radio communication.

1918. Both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone conclusively prove their tremendous importance in warfare in the World War.

1919. Canada and England are linked by radiotelephone for the first time, vacuum-tube transmitters being used.

1919. The Radio Corporation of America is formed, taking over the interests of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America and the radio activities of the General Electric Company in plans for a world-wide wireless system.

1920. The United States Government returns high-power radio stations, employed throughout the war, to the Radio Corporation of America.

1920. American radio amateurs reorganize their forces, now reinforced many thousands of times by war-trained radio men, and begin to turn their attention to amateur radiotelephone development.

1920. An American built and controlled station, to be known as Radio Central, is planned with facilities for simultaneous wireless telegraph communication to the entire world. To this end, a tract of land covering ten square miles is acquired on the northeastern end of Long Island, near Port Jefferson, and construction work begins.

1921. Popular radio-broadcasting begins.

1921. Twenty-seven amateur radiomen make history by transmitting across the Atlantic from the United States to Anderson, Scotland. The power used in the various stations averaged from 50 to 1,000 watts.

1921. President Harding formally opens Radio Central by sending a radiogram addrest to the nations of the civilized globe.

1922. Major E. H. Armstrong announces his superregenerative vacuum-tube circuit.

1922. Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company, announces a 20-kilowatt vacuum tube, the most powerful ever made.

1922. Marconi demonstrates to an American audience his radio searchlight, a means of directing radio waves.

WIRELESS SURGERY

IT is gratifying to be able to record, says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York), that the world's first honors of performing a wireless surgical operation and curing illness by wireless prescription go to an American physician, Dr. W. S. Irwin, ship's surgeon on the liner *President Adams*. He tells the story in the following paragraphs:

Dr. Irwin's feat of wireless surgery, which passed almost unnoticed at the time, occurred nearly ten years ago, long before broadcasting became a household word. At that time, while sailing in the Caribbean, Dr. Irwin's ship picked up a wireless message reporting that a seaman on a distant vessel was in a critical condition, his leg having been caught in some machinery, and asking for advice.

Dr. Irwin immediately responded with a minute message advising the amputation of the crusht member, and directing the operation in a series of detailed instructions. The operation proved a great success. During a recent eastward trip of the *President Adams* a wireless message was picked up by that liner reporting a sailor on another ship far out at sea to be on the point of death from pneumonia. Dr. Irwin immediately got in touch with the captain of the vessel, which proved to be the freighter *Hickman*, and got a satisfactory diagnosis. He then wirelessed a prescription. The captain of the *Hickman* replied that he did not possess on board the medicaments prescribed.

The task then became complicated and prolonged. Dr. Irwin requested a report of the complete list of drugs to be found on the freighter. The reply soon came, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the surgeon found that the supply was extremely limited. However, he made the most of the situation, as it was impossible to dispatch the necessary medicaments, and for the next three days messages were exchanged almost hourly between the two steamers.

On the third day, Dr. Irwin's efforts were rewarded with a cheerful message stating that the seaman was responding to the treatment and was gradually regaining his strength. The modern bard in quest of epic material could not find a more alluring theme than this battle against death by wireless. The achievement is a notable one, and it opens up a vista of enormous possibilities.

SOME DETAILS THAT HELP IN CONSTRUCTING CAGE ANTENNAE

AMONG the newer developments in amateur radio is the growing popularity of the cage antenna. Originally the cage was used chiefly in naval work, because it could be conveniently installed on ships. It was also found to be an efficient transmitting antenna. Now the amateur is finding that it is a very useful type of receiving antenna, and not very difficult to install.

The cage is usually made of from four to six wires, held in position by hoops. Some practical hints as to construction are given by Robert Hertzberg, in *The Modulator* (New York). Supplementing a plea for the cage in an earlier number of the periodical and answering certain criticisms, he presents the following detailed suggestions:

For ready-made hoops, anything from bracelets to wagon rims has been suggested. Bicycle rims are very good, as they are of just about the right size, fairly light, and very strong. One near-funny fellow advised leaving the tire on, thus doing away with insulator expense. It would pay to look around in some marine supply stores, and see what you can pick up. Large brass rings are made for boat use, and if the right size can be found, they are ideal for cage supports. For the lead-in cage, large size curtain rings, easily obtained at any hardware shop, will be found to be quite satisfactory. They are cheap, so don't be afraid to use plenty of them to keep the cage straight.

With a four-wire cage, of which the writer has seen a number, only one or two inside spacer hoops need be used. For lengths up to fifty feet, one spacer, in the middle, will keep the wires in position. Since there are only four wires, they are not so likely to mix as six. If the diameter of the cage is over two feet, the spacer hoops should be as heavy as the main ones. If too thin, they will bend badly. The writer saw one two-foot-by-three-sixteenth-inch hoop that had twisted into a figure eight.

One spark man disapproved of the method of hanging the lead-in. He said that the flat bends in the wire would cause corona discharge, due to the collection of voltage at the points. True enough; so for the spark user another method is given. The idea is to make up the lead-in cage, and then simply solder the free ends directly to the aerial wires. This must be done carefully, or the lead-in will tend to pull the cage proper out of position.

MAZDA SERVICE
A Medium of Communication

MAZDA is not the name of a lamp, but the mark of the research service that creates and improves lamps.

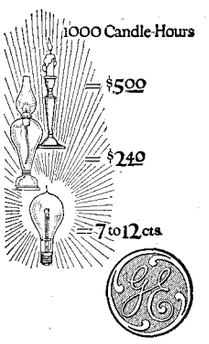
In one aspect MAZDA SERVICE is a medium of communication of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company. It scours the world for new ideas and brings them to the attention of the Research Laboratories, where they are tested and selected, to be eventually communicated to lamp manufacturers authorized to use the mark MAZDA. It brings the technical problems of the lamp factories to the Research Laboratories for solution.

When the mark MAZDA appears on a lamp it symbolizes the research service that made the lamp possible; it is a guarantee that the lamp in question embodies the discoveries made, tested and selected in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company.

RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 7

From 1800 to 1860 the country burned either sperm-oil at a cost of $2.40, or tallow candles at a cost of $5.00 per 1000 candle-hours. In 1922 the average American pays from seven to twelve cents per 1000 candle-hours, depending on the type of MAZDA lamp used. Research gave us the MAZDA lamp with its high efficiency, and MAZDA SERVICE conveyed the details of the discovery to the makers of MAZDA lamps, so that light might be more plentiful and cheaper.



MAZDA

THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES *of the* GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Schenectady, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INFLARE
Where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside instead of outside the line (C-D).

STRAIGHT
Where the surface across the ball (A-B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).

OUTFLARE
Where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is outside the line instead of inside the line (C-D).

WHICH IS YOURS?

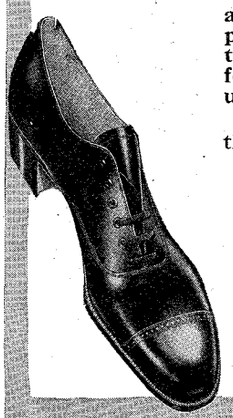
A new idea in shoe making and shoe fitting

SCIENCE has proved that instead of only one type of normal feet there are three types—inflare, straight and outflare. Tru-pe-dic shoes are made in these three types. Your *foot* will instantly tell you which type is *yours.*

The Tru-pe-dic is not a freak shoe but a stylish anatomical, natural arch-supporting shoe which has been endorsed by the American Posture League. It is made for men and women and will give you the utmost in foot comfort and in fit.

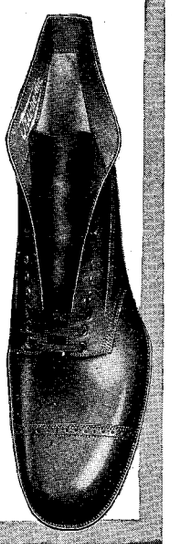
Write for the Tru-pe-dic booklet and the name of the nearest dealer.

RALSTON HEALTH SHOEMAKERS
968 Main Street
Brockton, Mass.



Tru-pe-dic SHOE

RALSTON MADE
for Men and Women



Do You Want a Laugh?

There are hundreds of high-class motion picture theaters throughout the country, the managements of which have recognized the laugh-provoking qualities of The Literary Digest's new short reel

FUN FROM THE PRESS

and are showing it weekly to delighted audiences. This is the only motion picture subject produced and sponsored by the "Digest". The program is changed weekly. When you attend the "movies" why not ask the manager when he is going to show "Fun From the Press"—or call up your favorite theater on the 'phone.

If already you have seen "Fun From the Press", won't *you* tell us how you like it?

FUN FROM THE PRESS

Produced by The Literary Digest Distributed by W. W. Hodkinson Corporation

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

CAN PESTS BE EXTERMINATED?

A GREAT many useful animals are now extinct, thanks to the activities of man. This being the case, it is odd that more attention has not been paid to the extermination of pests. We fight them locally, enough to get the upper hand for the moment, but there are always plenty left. Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, in an article on "The Possibilities of Exterminating Insects," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.), calls attention to the fact that vast numbers do not necessarily preclude extinction. Witness the well-known case of the American passenger pigeon. We have done away with this useful creature in its multitudes; why should we despair of wiping out the boll weevil or the cattle tick? Dr. Felt admits that we can not get at the last insect and step on him, but he believes that numbers may in all cases be reduced so greatly and conditions be made so unfavorable that the remaining pests will die off from natural causes. He writes:

There is practical agreement among most scientific men familiar with the work of insects to the effect that extermination, when possible, is immensely cheaper and more desirable than the prosecution of more or less unsatisfactory control measures in a constantly expanding infested territory.

Earlier attempts to exterminate insects were based largely on some plan designed to catch or kill the last remaining insect, preferably within a year or two and certainly within a few years. Some have even advocated reducing the infested territory to practically desert conditions in such a manner as to make all insect life at least impossible. This latter is undoubtedly possible in the case of very restricted infestations and may be justified if the insect is an exceedingly destructive or dangerous one.

It seems to the writer that the method of progressive reduction, if one may use a special term, has not received the consideration it deserves, and yet it has been the method which has brought about extermination of gipsy moth colonies in areas well removed from the generally infested territory. The plan in such a case was to bring about conditions unfavorable for the multiplication of the insect and, by following up the matter from year to year, eventually reduce the numbers of the pest so greatly that natural agents or hazards actually bring about extermination.

Apparently, because insects are small and under certain conditions exceedingly abundant, we have failed to make allowance for the results following a great reduction in the number of individuals, especially if this be continued year after year. Until this method has been widely tested with a variety of insects, no one is in a position to state that it is impracticable. Even a casual study of injurious insects shows marked local variations in abundance. These must be due to some cause, and in many instances they are directly associated with agricultural practises or differ-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ences in natural conditions. The detection of such unfavorable conditions and the bringing about of similar modifications in areas where insects are destructive, is one of the opportunities of the economic entomologist.

If we consider what has occurred in the case of larger forms, we may find some very suggestive hints. It should be noted in this connection that in not a few instances the apparently impossible has been brought about by the urge of self-interest.

One of the most striking instances of this kind is the extermination of the passenger pigeon, a bird at one time so extremely abundant that three carloads a day were shipped from one small Michigan town for a period of forty days. The great auk, the Labrador duck and the Pallas's cormorant have passed into history. The whooping crane, the trumpeter swan, the American flamingo, the heath hen and the sage grouse are representative of a series of valuable and interesting birds doomed, in the opinion of Dr. Hornaday, to early extermination.

Large herds of buffalo were saved from extinction at the last moment through the intervention of naturalists interested in preserving the wild life of the country. The prong-horned antelope, the big-horn sheep, the mountain goat and the elks are traveling the same path as the buffalo.

The depleted salmon, shad and herring fisheries, the necessity of protecting both the oyster and the lobster and the great scarcity of certain whales have been brought about by artificial agencies.

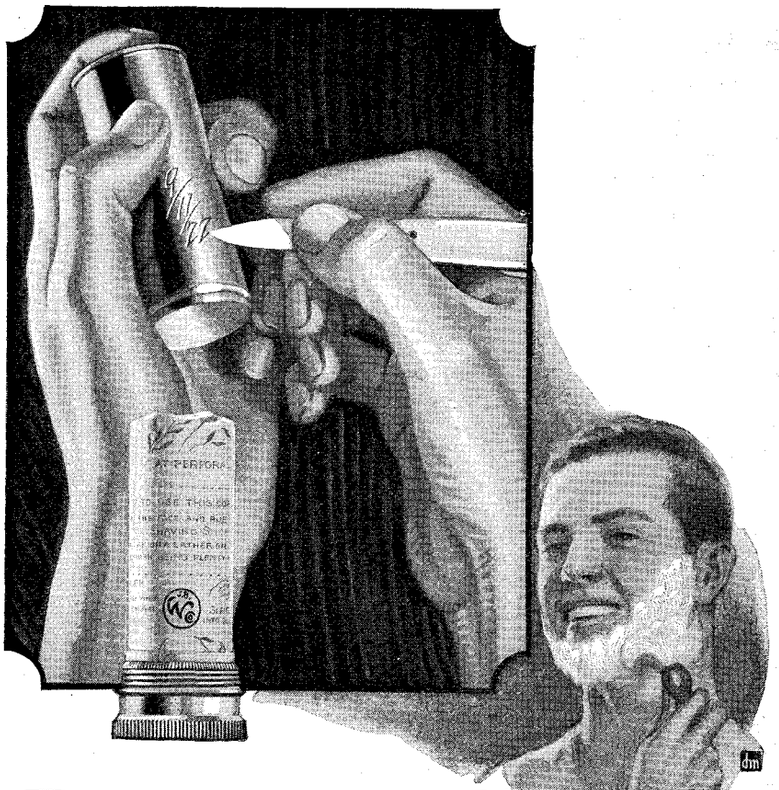
The stimulus of a deadly peril is sometimes necessary to demonstrate the practicable, Dr. Felt points out. This has occurred in the case of yellow fever. By a combination of mosquito control measures and preventing insects from gaining access to infection, the disease has been actually eradicated. The peril of plague on the Pacific slope drove home the lesson that safety lay in rat eradication and a simultaneous attack upon the rat, its food supply and habitations was carried to the extent of exterminating rats over considerable city areas. He continues:

The studies of bark beetles by Dr. Hopkins have shown the possibility of securing very efficient control by simply reducing their numbers, in some instances by 75 per cent. to such an extent that those remaining would be unable to overcome the natural resistance of the tree.

A concrete application along these lines is found in the attempt of recent years by the United States Biological Survey to destroy predatory animals, such as wolves and coyotes. The work is organized on a cooperative basis with State and local associations, and as a consequence losses have been practically ended over great areas of the most valuable summer and winter sheep ranges, and reduced in others to very small amounts compared with earlier years.

The systematic destruction of prairie dogs has resulted in over four million acres of public lands being "largely freed" from these pests. There has also been very effective work against pocket gophers and rabbits.

"The work of W. F. Fiske upon the tsetse fly has shown that it is only necessary to reduce the infestation by this pest to moderate limits in order to secure a very satisfactory degree of freedom from the deadly sleeping sickness. The studies of



Date the Stick!

It's Easy To Prove Its Long Life

OF course, the main reasons why millions swear by Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick are:—its thick-body lather; the way it tones up the skin, the thoroughness with which it softens any beard, and the glove-smooth feel that follows its use.

But its economy is important too. *You can prove how long it lasts.*

Buy a Williams' Stick and scratch the date on the metal cover. Use the stick until it is all gone. (You can use the last scrap of it.) Note the date when it is used up. Here's what you will find:

1. Williams' is the *Long Life Stick.* You will get from it an almost unbelievable number of perfect shaves.
2. Williams' makes the *Long Life Lather.* It doesn't dry on the face. It keeps moist and thick until the shave is finished.
3. Williams' gives you *Long Life Comfort.* Your shave is a pleasant incident, and all day long your skin feels soothed, refreshed, glove-smooth.

Then save the original box and get a Re-Load. The whole stick gives you the last word in economy. Learn more about this Long Life Lather. Mail coupon below.

Williams'

PATENTED **Holder Top Shaving Stick**

THE J. B. WILLIAMS' COMPANY
Dept. 89, Glastonbury, Conn.
Send me a trial length Holder Top Stick in a large re-loadable box. 10 cents enclosed.

Name.....

Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPEED !

Ever hear of an Athlete winning in stiff-arched, unnaturally shaped shoes?

If more business men and women treated themselves as Athletes *from the ground up*, there would be more successful businesses.

Modern life is a *race* in which feet and brains and nervous systems are vitally allied. You can't develop maximum speed or earning power *if you keep your underpinnings* IN PRISON. That's why your next shoes should be a pair of handsome "GROUND-GRIPPERS." They're made for Men, Women and Children.

Write for our interesting new Book. "What You Should Know about Your Feet"—IT'S FREE!

GROUND GRIPPER SHOE CO., Inc.
151 Brookline St., East Lynn, Mass.

GROUND GRIPPER
WALKING SHOES

The ORIGINAL Flexible-Arch Health Shoe—and the BEST

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

PATENTS. INVENTORS should write for Free Guide Books and **RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK** before disclosing invention. Send model or sketch of your invention for our Free opinion of its patentable nature.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
759 9th Washington, D. C.

Clark's Round the World and Mediterranean Cruises
Jan. 22nd and Feb. 3rd, 1923; 120 days $1000 up; 65 days $600 up. Write for programs.
FRANK C. CLARK, 401 Times Building, New York

Cuticura Soap
The Velvet Touch
For the Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

Smoke 5 FREE!

Made of choicest Havana Filler, 4½" long. The length would be equal to the width of two columns in this magazine

Send for a box of 50 of these J. R. W. Havana Blunts. Smoke 5 at my risk. If you like them pay $2.80 for 45. If you aren't satisfied that they are the mildest, smoothest, best made cigar you ever bought for the money, or if you don't feel that you have saved 25% to 30%, just send the remainder back to me insured Parcels Post. Price $6.00 per hundred, $3.00 plus 10c for postage for 50. Enclose business card.

J. ROGERS WARNER,
80 W. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Save 25% to 30% on your cigar bills!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

Roubaud upon malaria in France indicate an intimate connection between this infection and the number of mosquitoes per host. The author suggests what he calls animal prophylaxis, that is, the importation of enough cattle in certain areas to attract the insects and thus protect man to a large extent. The keeping of rabbits has been advocated more recently as a protection from malaria, and may be regarded as a variant of Roubaud's plan. All are forms of percentage reduction, a step which under certain conditions might be continued to the vanishing-point, at least, so far as the infection is concerned.

We note the progressive extermination of the cattle tick from nearly 500,000 square miles of territory, and the consequent elimination from this area of a very serious infection. It was apparently an impossible undertaking until the decisive factors were ascertained. In this connection, it might be stated that gratifying progress has been made in demonstrating methods of controlling the Rocky Mountain spotted fever tick, a carrier of a deadly human infection.

It is evident that the elimination of a certain residuum may safely be left to the operation of various natural causes. This latter is an extremely important factor in any attempt to exterminate insects, since it is usually impossible to destroy the last individual or to bring about conditions over an infested area of some extent which would make the existence of insect life impossible.

"BLINDERS" FOR RAILROAD TRAVELERS

RAILROAD-CAR designers are told of some of their sins in one of their own magazines by an outspoken gentleman calling himself "The Wanderer." In *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (Chicago), this writer, not without sarcasm, recounts some of the things about cars that prevent the traveler from seeing the wonders and beauties advertised in the fascinating folder that lured him to his trip. Why this inconsistency? he asks. Why get us all worked up about mountains, lakes and glens, and then, after taking our money, deliberately refuse to deliver the goods? Because, he despondently replies, 90 per cent. of railroad passengers really care naught for scenery, and read novels or play cards, when they might be viewing, or trying to view, the Horseshoe Curve or the Falls of Niagara. Still, there is a saving remnant who would like to see the scenery as advertised. Why not come across with the facilities? We read:

The railroad men know that attractive cars and easy seats are traffic winners, so having duly advertised the scenic beauties of the route, and got the public coming, they proceed to provide ease and beauty in the interior of the cars. So they have cut out the low, narrow window and put in its place one a little broader and somewhat higher. This cuts down the space between the top of the window and the spring of the roof, and the car has a light, graceful appearance that is most attractive. But the

YOU can increase your income. can do it in spare time. can also save money.

"Turning Spare Time Into Dollars" tells you how. No investment or experience is necessary. A pleasant dignified part-time occupation.

WE have told others how. pay them extra money now. will tell you how.

Sign the coupon TODAY and get full details by return mail. No obligation assumed.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dept. 1776,
354 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Please send me full details of your spare time plan.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Lessons on Tuberculosis and Consumption
By Charles E. Atkinson, M.D.
Gives explicit instructions and sound advice to laymen covering all phases of the latest and most approved methods of preventative and curative treatment. Non-technical. Highly commended by eminent specialists.
12mo. Cloth. 470 pages. Illustrated. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.62.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

JUST PUBLISHED
French Grammar Made Clear
By ERNEST DIMNET
of the Faculty of the College Stanislas, Paris
A new grammar for schools and colleges, made up on a new plan which is designed to be of help to the pupil by giving him the rules that he must know and by leaving out all those that are unnecessary and confusing. Two of the outstanding features are the large number of phrases of the very latest coinage in both French and English and long lists of French and English conversational phrases embracing many of most recent origin.
12mo. Cloth. 251 pages. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

¶ There are many factors which have established *The Literary Digest's* worth to the resident school advertiser.

¶ First among these and basic in its bearing upon school publicity, is the great intelligent public, comprising over a million *Literary Digest* families.

¶ In all the world no greater assemblage of high selective value for the enrolment of students in Private Schools can be found.

¶ We shall publish a special School and College section again in 1923, which will appear in the issues from April 7th to September 8th inclusive.

The Literary Digest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ordinary man likes an open window in summer when the scenic advertisement catches him. So he raises the window and finds that it is so high, and the lift, left available by the car construction, so low that when the window is wide open, the bottom rail comes right on his eye-line and a comfortable view of the scenery is impossible, while the space above is too narrow for a decent rack, and he stores his satchel somewhere in the seat space and twists his legs and feet about it for the whole journey. But the scenic and palatial car advertisements have hooked the sucker and the end and aim of the business propaganda has been accomplished.

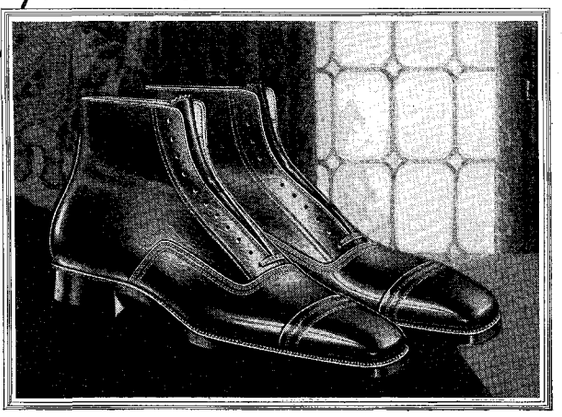
But the other tourists travel in parlor-cars if they journey by day. The luxury of these cars is all that the car designer can supply. There are great wide windows, with broad posts to carry the roofs and screens to prevent the intrusion of dust or cinder. There are hooks and parcel racks for hats and reticules and almost room enough to put a satchel in between the seat and the wall. The interior, as one enters an empty car, is certainly attractive, and what more can be asked? But the fly in the ointment from a scenic view-point brings a little disappointment. Of course a real open window to let in the fresh and vulgar air is not a matter to be thought of in a parlor-car. And the great broad windows with alternating narrow ones, do not lend themselves readily to uniform and desired seat-spacing. So the seats and windows are like two lovers out of step, and the average scenic lover in the seat will find his natural view to consist mostly of a window-post that does not quite obstruct his whole view, but is, nevertheless, a very efficient substitute for total eclipsilization.

Or he may be lucky (?) and draw a seat at the very center of a broad stretch of plate-glass. But the tiny drop-door ventilators in the clerestory are not sufficient to furnish air for the twenty-four exclusives and so the broad stretch of plate-glass is raised a few inches and the opening beneath is closed by a screen. Rapture! Again the window-rail comes exactly in the eye-line and the screen.

And now for one last case. A certain Western road has bought some really beautiful and luxurious chair-cars for the man who has a ticket without a surcharge. The windows are broad and attractive and between each two is a twenty-four-inch window-post. The seats are amply spaced with plenty of room for suitcases away from the feet of those who occupy them. And the window and seat-spacing so accurately harmonize that each alternate seat comes directly flush with the center of the window-post. And he who sits therein has a fine view of polished mahoga... for his whole journey, with a mere diagonal glimpse of the outside through the next window. Was there ever such a farce in car design?

Oh, my canny railroad friends, how well you know "what fools these mortals be." They really care not one weak whiff for all the scenic beauties of your route, but simply like to say they've been there with their great unseeing eyes. But in the last analysis would it not be well to just remember this? There are some of us who like to look and see. To whom the great wide world is as an open book. Who joy in all that Nature holds, and who resent the eye-line window-rail, the dirty screen, the microscopic parcel rack, the close and choking air of pseudo-exclusiveness, and who would sing the praises of your scenic route into the very skies if you would but arrange to let us look out upon it.

The FLORSHEIM SHOE



THE PARKWAY—STYLE M-100

Among the finer things in life preferred by the man who cares are Florsheim Shoes; their excellent quality and attractive style justly deserve this distinction

The Florsheim Shoe—Most Styles $10

BOOKLET "STYLES OF THE TIMES" ON REQUEST

Look for Name in Shoe

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY

Manufacturers • CHICAGO

FOR THE MAN The Florsheim SHOE WHO CARES

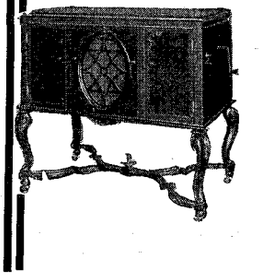
KIMBALL

"Quality made the name—the name insures the quality"

THE rich and resonant tone of KIMBALL Grand Pianos has endeared them to a nation of music lovers. Among the daintier styles for which there is widespread demand, are the matchless little "Bijou" Grand and the somewhat larger "Miniature" Grand. The "Bijou" is considered unquestionably supreme among "little" grands of any make. In the music room or apartment where space is limited, these two styles have solved the problem of small compass and superior tone.

KIMBALL

Grand Pianos
Upright Pianos
Player Pianos
Phrasonome Pianos
Reproducing Pianos
Phonographs
Pipe Organs
Music Rolls



Descriptive catalogs, also nearest dealer's address, sent to you on request

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

(Established 1857)

Factory and Executive Offices: CHICAGO, U.S.A.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Dept. KL
306 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please mail catalog and information on instrument marked X:

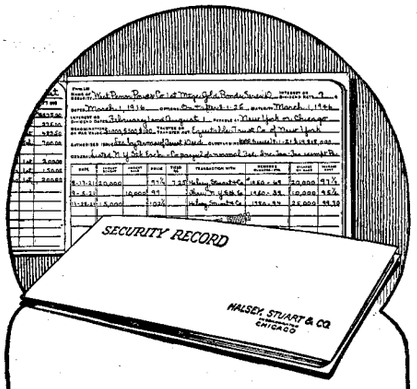
☐ KIMBALL Grand Pianos ☐ KIMBALL Phonographs
☐ KIMBALL Upright Pianos ☐ KIMBALL Player Pianos

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This Handy Investment Record

saves unnecessary trips to your safe deposit box and quickly furnishes complete information—amounts, interest dates, maturities, prices, taxable status, etc., of your investment holdings.

It is made in loose-leaf form so that pages may be added as required—the pocket size is handy and compact.

Included is a bond interest table, also a chart of information on all issues of Liberty and Victory Bonds.

Income Tax Data Is Readily Available

when you use the convenient forms provided in this loose-leaf booklet for recording purchases and sales of securities, income derived, tax provisions, etc.

MAIL COUPON BELOW and copy of our "Loose Leaf Security Record" LD 11 will be sent promptly without obligation

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO 209 S. La Salle St. — NEW YORK 14 Wall Street — BOSTON 10 Post Office Sq.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building — DETROIT Ford Bldg. — ST. LOUIS Security Bldg.
MILWAUKEE First Wis. Nat'l Bank Bldg. — MINNEAPOLIS Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

Mail to Nearest Office

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
Please send me a copy of your booklet, "Loose Leaf Security Record" LD-11

Name.....
Street.....
City.....

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FORD PROSPERITY

THE closing of the Ford plant on September 16, because of the high price of coal, apparently found the Ford Motor Company at its record peak of cash, working capital, surplus and earning power. Production, says *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), "has been running at the rate of 5,000 to 5,400 cars a day, making possible a production of 1,300,000 vehicles for the current year and a gross business of $700,000,000. Net profits on this gross business are expected to reach $75,000,000 for 1922." These estimates, of course, may be too high if the Ford shut-down lasts any considerable time. The Ford Company, which started a score of years ago with invested capital of $28,000, now has assets amounting to $409,820,132.97, according to a statement filed with the Michigan Secretary of State. When the present strong financial status of the Ford Company was revealed in reports filed in Massachusetts, Dow, Jones and Company commented on Ford's recovery from his embarrassment of two years ago as follows:

Ford's financial crisis came in the winter of 1920. He mastered his difficulties by shipping out nearly 125,000 cars, with bills of lading attached, forcing his 17,000 agents to accept them at cash. At the same time he compelled suppliers to extend credit. He established coordination with his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, releasing, through improved transport, $28,000,000 previously tied up in inventories. He inaugurated a ruthless house-cleaning and scaling down of expenses, extending even to the point of removing 60% of the factory telephone connections, and reducing from fifteen to nine the number of employees necessary to produce a Ford car a day. Fortune's smile has never been clouded since early 1921. Tho blest with a record-breaking business of 5,200 cars a day, Mr. Ford has displayed a degree of financial astuteness totally unexpected, and resented by many agents and suppliers because of its relentlessness; yet marvelous in its results.

The Michigan Manufacturer points out that between December 1, 1920, and June 30 of this year, Henry Ford's total assets were almost doubled, and his cash on hand grew from $13,557,244 "to the present staggering figure of $145,985,669.31." The balance sheet of June 30, 1922, is as follows:

Assets	*June 30, 1922*
Cash on hand	$145,985,669.31
Accounts receivable	46,647,597.37
Notes receivable	79,572.81
Interest receivable	608,027.93
U. S. and municipal bonds	8,334,119.84
Merchandise and supplies	56,045,121.30
Stocks, bonds of subsidiaries	9,548,375.02
Miscellaneous investments	500,814.85
Prep. expenses	395,754.35
Plant, land, buildings	81,626,015.03
Machinery, tools	39,531,079.34
Good-will	20,517,985.82
Total	$409,820,132.97

Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 37,967,056.14
Pay rolls, salaries	4,340,514.40
Employees' investment	11,903,499.59
Accrued expenses	1,276,802.76
Reserved for income tax	44,848,892.81
Reserved for other taxes	2,283,570.87
Capital stock	17,264,500.00
Surplus	289,935,296.40
Total	$409,820,132.97

The Detroit weekly goes on to call attention to the great variety of the Ford interests as follows:

The total Ford interests' investments in land, plants and inventories now are in excess of $400,000,000, while the various plants and industries employ 73,000 men in this country and abroad. The properties include the Highland Park plant of 305 acres, producing cars and employing 42,000; River Rouge plant, 665 acres, making tractors, sedan and touring bodies, coke, gas, benzol, sulphate, tar, oil, and employing 9,000; Ford City, Ont., 56 acres, producing cars and employing 2,400; Manchester, Eng., cars and tractors, 2,000 employees; Iron Mountain, Mich., sedan and touring bodies; Cork, Ireland, tractors, 713 employes; Dearborn, Mich., experimental, 280 men; Northville, Mich., auto and tractor valves, 245 men; Hamilton, Ohio, transmission assembly, 283 men; Lincoln Motor, Lincoln cars, 3,000 men; assembling branches in 27 American cities employing 30 to 2,000 men each; eight service branches in the United States and foreign assembly branches in Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Copenhagen, London, Ont., Manchester, Eng., Montreal, São Paulo, Brazil, Bordeaux, Toronto, Winnipeg, and foreign service branches in Calgary, Regina, St. Johns, Vancouver, Windsor, London, Eng., and Montevideo, Uruguay.

There is also the Banner Fork coal mines at Wallins Creek, Kentucky; Nuttallburg coal mine, in West Virginia; Imperial iron mine, Michigamme, Mich.; timber lands in Baraga, Marquette, Houghton, Iron and Dickinson counties, Michigan, and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, operating 614 miles of line, 2,200 cars and locomotives and employing 1,700 men.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES

IT would seem to be a sign of increasing prosperity in Europe if people there have money to invest in America. In discussing bond market conditions this summer, *The Guaranty Survey*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, calls attention to a recent growing demand from abroad for American securities:

This demand has come chiefly from Holland and Switzerland, where money rates are low and surplus funds in large amount appear to be available for investment. Interest is centered in Liberty Bonds and foreign dollar bonds issued in the United States, which are tax-free to non-resident aliens, as well as in the standard railroad issues with which foreign purchasers are familiar.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 13.—The Irish Free State Government demands unconditional surrender as the only price of peace with the rebels.

September 14. — Fourteen naturalized Americans are missing in the fire that is sweeping Smyrna, according to advices received from Admiral Mark Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople.

The German Government refuses to deposit 100,000,000 gold marks demanded by Belgium as a guaranty of the six months' note issue on account of reparations.

A deficit of 13,600,000,000 francs appears in the French 1923 budget, 10,000,000,000 francs of this sum being the extraordinary budget to be expended in the reconstruction of Northern France.

September 15.—Smyrna is reported completely destroyed by fire, and more than 100,000 citizens and refugees are said to have been killed. While Soviet Russia is reported to be preparing to help the Turkish Nationalists, the British Government takes steps to prevent them from invading Europe.

September 16.—The British Government requests Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece to participate in defense of the neutral zone around Constantinople, and asks the British Dominions if they wish to be represented by military contingents, should they be needed. New Zealand replies affirmatively.

September 17.—Mustapha Kemal, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, has demanded of Great Britain, according to advices from Constantinople, the return of Thrace to Turkey.

September 18. — The Assembly of the League of Nations votes $20,000 toward the relief of the Greek and Armenian refugees in Asia Minor, and promises greater aid later.

The president of the Reichsbank announces at a meeting of the German Cabinet that the Reichsbank is prepared to guarantee the six months' treasury notes falling due in February and June, 1923, payable to Belgium. It is reported that the Bank of England is willing to guarantee the notes in return for an eighteen months' guaranty by the Reichsbank.

Premier Poincaré orders the French troops stationed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles to retire immediately to the European side.

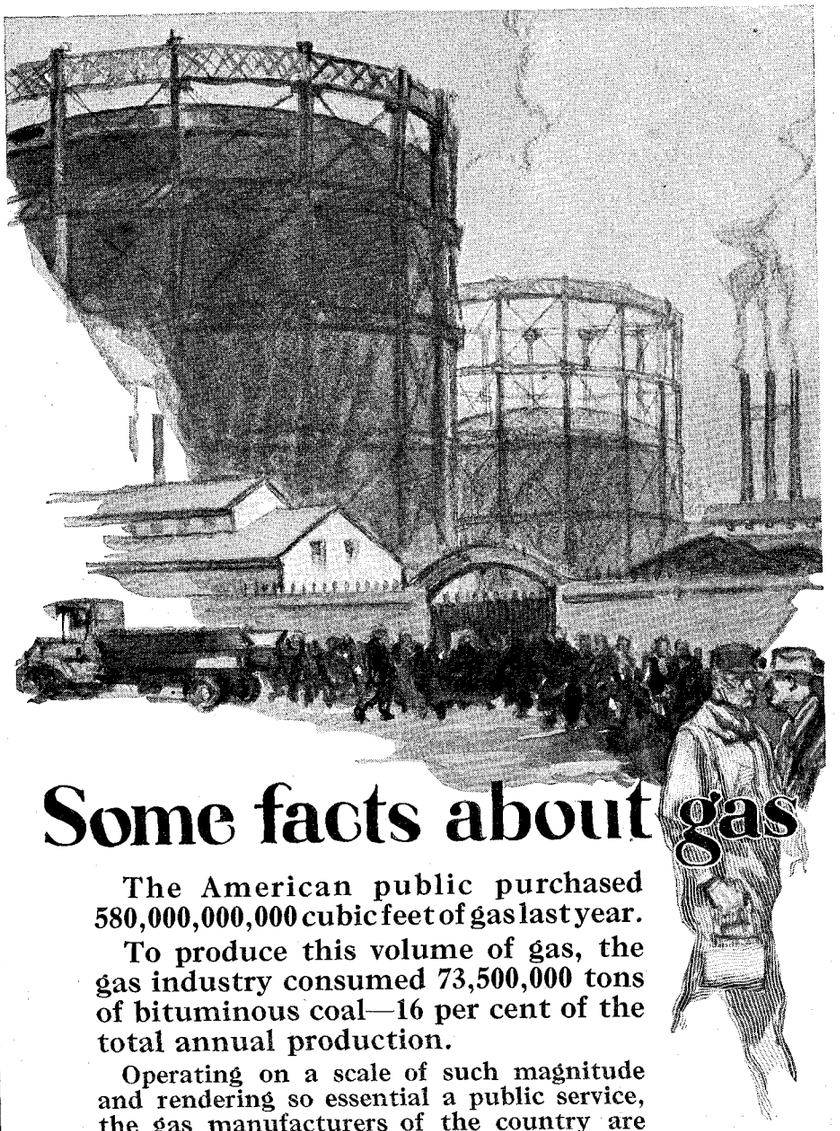
September 19.—Mustapha Kemal is reported to have officially notified the French Foreign Office that he will not attack the neutral zone around Constantinople. He is assured that the Allied troops eventually will be withdrawn. Italy follows France in withdrawing troops from Asia Minor, while the American Government announces a "hands off" policy.

The ex-Emperor of Germany announces his engagement to Princess Hermine von Schoenaick-Caralath.

DOMESTIC

September 13.—The House sends the tariff bill back to the conference committee with instructions to eliminate the dye embargo and the duty of $30 a ton on potash.

The executive council of the Federated Shop Crafts approve by a majority the peace terms prepared by Daniel



Some facts about gas

The American public purchased 580,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas last year.

To produce this volume of gas, the gas industry consumed 73,500,000 tons of bituminous coal—16 per cent of the total annual production.

Operating on a scale of such magnitude and rendering so essential a public service, the gas manufacturers of the country are compelled to maintain the highest possible standards of efficiency and economy. Naturally, the subject of fuel costs receives constant study and investigation.

Because of its capacity to meet these tests and to demonstrate the superior economy of clean coal for gas-making purposes, Consolidation Coal finds a large market in this industry. Consolidation Coal appeals to the gas manufacturer because of its freedom from non-combustible waste elements, low sulphur and ash content and minimum danger of spontaneous combustion.

Industrial executives who are concerned about fuel economy are invited to communicate with us.

Consolidation Coal is clean coal

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Munson Building New York City

FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., Detroit, Mich.
137 MARKET STREET, Portsmouth, N H.
CONTINENTAL BLDG., Baltimore, Md.
STATE MUTUAL BLDG., Boston, Mass.
LAND TITLE BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.
UNION TRUST BLDG., Washington, D.C.
FISHER BLDG., Chicago, Illinois.
UNION CENTRAL BLDG., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., Roanoke, Va.
KIRBY BLD'G., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sales Agents: NORTH WESTERN FUEL CO., MERCHANTS NATL BANK BLDG., St. Paul, Minn.
EMPIRE COAL COMPANY LTD., SHAUGHNESSY BLDG., Montreal, Quebec.
MILWAUKEE WESTERN FUEL COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

4 Cruises to the 5 Continents

"The Best in Travel"

Rio Centennial Cruise
(Including the West Indies)
45 days from New York to New York. Feb 3, 1923 on new S.S. "Reliance". Visits West Indies, Panama, South America, the Exposition. Send for ship's plan and rates

Mediterranean Cruise
Feb. 10, '23
S.S.
"Rotterdam"

A delightful Winter Cruise of about two months on the famous S.S. "Rotterdam". Visiting the Azores, Madeira, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Corsica, Naples, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Monte Carlo and many other places $625 up—New York to New York

2 Cruises Round-the-World
125 days of expertly planned travel. Visiting Havana, Panama, San Francisco, Hawaii, Japan (14 days), China, Philippines, Zamboanga, Java (4 days), India (21 days). New S.S. "Resolute" and "Volendam" Jan. 9 and 16, 1923. Rates $1050 upwards
Write for the Booklets you desire

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
22b Beacon Street, Boston
New York Chicago Philadelphia
San Francisco Los Angeles

"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
Sent on approval to any reliable person. PRICE $2.00
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., Middleburg, Va., Box 141

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Newspapers Need New Writers
No Experience Needed
Men and women needed everywhere. Fascinating work, splendid pay. Many opportunities: reporting, special articles, fiction, sports, dramatic, local correspondence, etc.
Good Positions or Spare Time Work
Qualify quickly in spare time at home under veteran newspaper men. Wonderful new plan makes it easy to start. Reporter's pass free to members.
Free Book Tells all about newspaper writing, opportunities, earnings, how to start. Send postcard or letter today for Free Book.
Newspaper Training Assn., 354 Fourth Ave., Dept. 189, N.Y.C.

TUBERCULOSIS
IS BEING CURED AT
ALBUQUERQUE
EVERY climatic factor at Albuquerque, New Mexico, favors the cure of tuberculosis. Altitude 5,000 feet; air pure, dry and invigorating; less than half the rainfall of Colorado; no extremes of heat or cold; average summer temperature 74; average winter temperature 41; outdoor living pleasant all the year. A live, growing city in the heart of the health country. Excellent schools, state university. Living costs moderate. On main line of Santa Fe railroad. Communicate with Chamber of Commerce.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Bert M. Jewell, President of the railroad employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, which stipulate that the shopmen shall return to work at the reduced wages ordered by the Railway Labor Board to begin on July 1.

September 14.—The conference committee on the tariff bill puts potash on the free list and eliminates the embargo on dyes.

The Borah Amendment to the Administration Liberian loan bill to appropriate $20,000,000 for Western land reclamation projects is adopted by the Senate.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor demands the impeachment of Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty and Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson for "violation and disregard of their oath of office."

September 15.—The Senate passes the soldiers' bonus bill by a vote of 36 to 17.

The Pennsylvania railroad and the "Big Four" train service brotherhoods conclude an amicable arrangement whereby the service employees will continue on the present wage scale and abide by existing rules and working conditions for one year, beginning September 30. The New York Central concludes a similar arrangement with the trainmen and conductors.

The House adopts, by a vote of 210 to 90, the new conference report on the tariff bill from which the dye embargo and potash duty had been eliminated.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips cables Admiral Mark Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, that the United States Government will participate in any plans for permanent relief of non-combatants in the Turkish war zone.

The International Typographical Union, in convention at Atlantic City, repudiates the one big union idea in the printing trades.

September 16.—Unable to agree on a settlement of their differences, officials of the New York Central Lines and representatives of the shopcrafts end their negotiations.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, introduces a resolution to request the President to take steps to assist in the reestablishment of political and industrial peace in Europe.

Following his recent announcement a few weeks ago that he would close down his factories because of the shortage and high price of coal, Henry Ford shuts his factory doors, and 103,000 men are made idle.

September 17.—One man is killed and six are injured in automobile races on Kansas City's new board speedway.

September 18.—The bodies of the forty-seven coal miners entombed in the Argonaut shaft at Jackson, Cal., on August 27, are found by a rescue party.

September 19.—President Harding vetoes the soldiers' bonus bill.

By a vote of 45 to 28 the conference report on the tariff bill is adopted by the Senate.

The New York Central and shopcraft unions sign an agreement whereby the shopmen will return to work within the next thirty days, accepting the wage cut of July 1 ordered by the Railroad Labor Board.

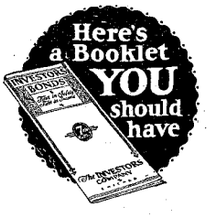
Miller Bonds in New York

Our New York office, just opened, adds the financial capital of the country to our homes in Atlanta, Memphis, Knoxville and Miami.

In recognition of the nation-wide confidence in Miller Bonds, and to meet the steadily increasing demand from investors, we shall hereafter issue these bonds on income-earning properties in desirable cities throughout the country. We shall continue to create Southern first mortgage bonds of the same high character as we have issued in the past.

To the readers of Literary Digest, who have been reading our advertisements in these columns for years, we extend a cordial invitation to call at our New York office, or to send for our booklets, "Creating Good Investments" and "What People Say About Miller Bonds."

G.L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
30 East 42nd Street **518 Hurt Building**
New York City, N. Y. **Atlanta, Georgia**
Memphis, Tenn. **Knoxville, Tenn.** **Miami, Fla.**
"First—The Investor's Welfare"



IT TELLS how you can make your money earn 7% with safety by placing it in INVESTORS BONDS, which are fractional parts of first mortgages on highest grade property.
It explains the partial payment plan—how to order bonds—how millions of dollars of INVESTORS BONDS have been underwritten with safety.
Whether you have $10 or $10,000 available, before investing write for Booklet No. H-124.
The INVESTORS COMPANY
29 So. La Salle St., Chicago
Ask Your Banker for INVESTORS BONDS

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS
Bronze Craftsmen for 30 Years.—Free Book D
The Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Earn $100.00 Weekly
High class educated men and women wanted to sell the famous New Standard Dictionary, the latest and most complete dictionary published. Now being advertised everywhere. Liberal commissions. Energetic representatives can earn $100 weekly and upward. Address with references, Mr. Hadley, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.

HAY-FEVER:
Its Prevention and Cure
By Wm. C. Hollopeter, M.D.
A newly revised and authoritative book for both laymen and physicians, by a physician who has made a special study of, and has been wonderfully successful in, the treatment of Hay-Fever.
Gives the history of Hay-Fever, the causes of it, how it may be prevented, and its treatment, with special emphasis on the new Immunizing Method. 12mo. Cloth. 424 pages. Illustrated. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.12.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Speaking of Ads.—Jonah's whale had a reak of luck and pulled in a customer thout publicity, but it is recorded that couldn't hold the trade.—*Ka-Lama, Honolulu).*

Mechanically Assisted.—VAN JAY—"I ppose Henry Ford is what you would call self-made man."
VAN PUFF—"No; he is what I would call machine-made man."—*The New Bedford andard.*

Kept Busy.—VISITOR (at a very quiet sea-ace)— "And whatever do you people with yourselves in the winter?"
LANDLADY—"Oh, we talks and laughs out the people what stays 'ere in the mmer."—*Punch (London).*

Good and Old.—LOCAL M. P.—"Well, r. MacGregor, I hope you liked the story finished up my speech with?"
MR. MACGREGOR—"Ay, yon's a bon-e story. Dod, man, I mind the first time heard it I near kicket the bottom oot ma adle."—*Punch (London).*

Full Supply.—"Do you think the coun-y needs a new party?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "If e old parties keep on modifying their atforms for a few more years, they'll offer l the political novelties anybody could asonably desire."—*Washington Evening ar.*

Any Hotel.—FIRST GUEST—"I'm sure don't know why they call this hotel 'The lms,' do you? I've never seen a palm ywhere near the place."
SECOND GUEST—"You'll see them be-re you go. It's a pleasant little surprize e waiters keep for the guests on the last y of their stay."—*St. Louis Star.*

The Voice with the Smile Wins.—ILAPIDATED DODGEWORK—"Pardon me, , but have you seen a policeman round re?"
POLITE PEDESTRIAN—"No. I am sorry."
DILAPIDATED DODGEWORK—"Thank you. ow, will you kindly hand over your watch id purse?"—*Scotsman, Edinburgh.*

The Main Bearing.—"Are you sure you ave shown me all the principal parts of is car?" asked the fair prospective pur-aser.
"Yes, madam, all the main ones," re-ied the dealer.
"Well, then, where is the depreciation? om told me that was one of the biggest ings about a car."—*The Argonaut (San rancisco).*

Simplified Spelling.—Little Louis had one to the kitchen to observe old Aunt arah, the colored cook, at work making iscuits. After he had sampled one, he bserved:
"Aunt Sarah, I can spell now. These are ade out of d-o, do."
"But that doesn't spell dough," Louis's other corrected, as she entered the kitchen o give the cook some orders.
Whereupon, Aunt Sarah thought that e too, would enter the discussion. So e said:
"Dere's two kinds of do, chile. " 'Do,' hat you shuts, an' 'do,' what you eats."
—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The men who operate *the New York Central*

THE character of the public service rendered by a railroad depends upon the character of the men who operate it.

New York Central Lines give dependable service over 13,000 miles of road from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley because they have built up through nearly a century of operation and growth a recognized *esprit de corps*.

New York Central men are carefully chosen, rigorously trained in the lesser tasks for the responsibilities of the greater ones, advanced on merit, and encouraged in a spirit of loyalty to the institution of which they are a part, and of devotion to the public they serve.

New York Central men are proud of the fact that 200 of their number have been in the service for more than half a century, 700 from 45 to 50 years, 1300 from 40 to 45 years, 3600 from 35 to 40 years, 6000 from 30 to 35 years—and many thousands for more than 20 years.

It is such a seasoned personnel, for example, that has for twenty years made possible the famous *Twentieth Century Limited* service between New York and Chicago.

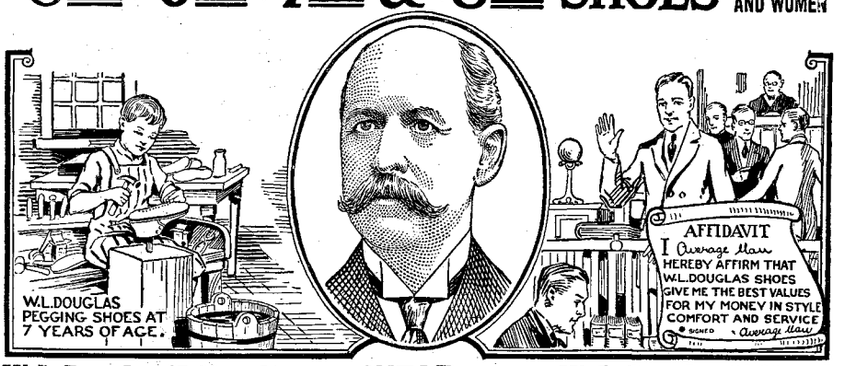
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL-AND-SUBSIDIARY LINES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

W. L. DOUGLAS

$5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN



W. L. Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country.

WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES AND SAVE MONEY.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes for boys, best in quality, best in style, best all around shoes for boys.

All W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our 110 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you.

It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores

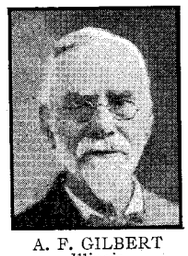
YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W.L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.

W. L. Douglas **Write for Catalog Today** Pres. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. 161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass

These Men Earn Money In Their Spare Time

A. L. MOSER
No. Carolina

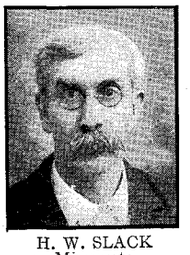

A. F. GILBERT
Illinois

Extra money! Easy work! These men and many others in every part of this vast country make their spare time yield an income.

Why Not You?

You should know about our Special Representative's plan. No experience or investment is necessary. For full details, sign the coupon and mail it TODAY.

TOM SPENCER
Manitoba


H. W. SLACK
Minnesota

CLIP HERE

THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dept. 522,
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Without obligating me, please tell me how I can earn money in my spare time.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... STATE .....

THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Girls, Note This.—HER GIRL CHUM—"Did the minister make Ferdinand use th words 'With all my worldly goods I the endow'?"

MRS. JUSTWED—"No. Why put him o his guard? I'll get 'em anyway."—*Judg*

Queer Party.—Party seen picking u white pointer dog on Spring Hill Avenu has lemon and white ears, one lemon ey and lemon spot on tail, please return to 31 Spring Hill Avenue and receive reward —*Classified ad in the Mobile Register.*

Canned Shrimp.—LAWYER—"I think can get you a divorce, madam, for cru and inhuman treatment. But do yo think your husband will fight the suit?"

WOMAN—"Fight! Why, man, the litt shrimp can't even come into a room whe I am!"—*Chicago Herald.*

Cooperation.—Tad Lewis says the mo quitoes are terrible up in the St. Joe vicinit this summer. They have formed a trus with the lightning bugs and work in pair The lightning bug lights up the place an the mosquito makes the excavation.—*Kansas Exchange quoted by the Bosto Transcript.*

Unjust Discrimination.—LADY OF TH HOUSE—"The milk you left this mornin was sour, Mr. Jones."

AGGRIEVED DAIRYMAN—"There yo are, Mum! If there's any complaint th poor milkman soon hears of it; but yo never tell 'im when the milk *ain't* sou do yer?"—*Punch* (*London*).

Humble Beginnings.—Two financier who were partners discovered that an office boy in their employ had been tamperin with the petty cash.

One of them was so much enraged tha he desired to send for the police, but th other was a calm and just man. He too a more moderate and humane view of th situation.

"No, no," he said; "let us always re member that we began in a small way our selves."—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

Mixed Religions.—Dr. Grenfell afte amputating the limb of a Roman Catholi patient wrote an appeal for a wooden le to enable the man to move about. Thi was published in *The Congregationalist* an read by a Baptist woman whose husband a Methodist, who had worn a wooden leg had just died. So the Methodist leg give by a Baptist woman in answer to a Con gregational appeal is now being used as perfectly good interdenominational under standing.—*The Christian Advocate* (*Ne York*).

Unfair Competition.—A writer of popula stories was one day being shown through book-shop in New York. A small tabl was devoted to the new books, and all th rest of the space was taken up with gorgeou editions of Stevenson, Dickens, Scott Thackeray, Fielding, etc.—fine leather bound volumes at very modest prices The writer indicated with a sweep of hi arm this collection of books and observed "Literature would pay better if there wer not so many dead men in the business."—*Harper's Magazine.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED